The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5874 號四十七百八千五第 光緒丙子年八月初四日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1876. 四年禮 號一十二月九英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

September 20, YESSO, British str., 557, J. B. Punchard, Foochow 17th September, Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

September 20, YANGTZE, British str., 785, E. Schultze, Canton 19th September, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

September 20, KASHGAR, British str., 1,415, E. T. Baker, Shanghai 17th September, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

September 20, SUNDA, British str., 1,060, G. Lee, Yokohama 13th September, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

September 20, NORDEN, Danish str., 778, N. Jensen, Singapore 12th Sept., General. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

September 20, ADVANCE, Siam. bark, 336, T. C. Thomsen, Bangkok 5th Sept., Rice. CHINESE.

September 20, HAILOONG, British str., 231, J. C. Abbott, Tamsui 17th Sept., and Amoy 19th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 20TH.

Ocean Beauty, British bark, for Cebu.
Ulysses, British steamer, for Singapore and London.
Charite, French bark, for Keelung.
Ruth, British bark, for Whampoa.
Memento, British bark, for Newchwang.
Somerset, British steamer, for Cooktown.
William Phillips, Amr. sch., for Newchwang.
Ocean, British steamer, for Australian Ports.
Vidal, French bark, for Keelung.
Jylland, British brig, for Keelung.

Departures.

September 20, ATALANTA, German str., for Swatow, &c.
September 20, NAMOA, British steamer, for East Coast.
September 20, AMAZONE, French steamer, for Shanghai.
September 20, SOMERSET, British str., for Cooktown, &c.
September 20, OCEAN, British str., for Cooktown, &c.
September 20, PENG-CHOU-HAI, Chinese gunboat, for Cheung-chow.

Passengers.

Per *Yesso*, str., from East Coast:—
Mr. and Mrs. Schonfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Kiser, and 180 Chinese.
Per *Sunda*, str., from Yokohama:—
Mrs. Jackson, 3 children, and 2 nurses, and 6 deck.
Per *Kashgar*, str., from Shanghai:—
For Hongkong.—Mr. G. C. Wheatley and 59 Chinese. For Southampton.—Mr. G. Stickland.
Per *Norden*, str., from Singapore:—
309 Chinese.
Per *Hailoong*, str., from Tamsui, &c.:—
1 Chinese.

Reports.

The P. & O. steamship *Kashgar* reports left Shanghai on 17th September, and had fine weather all the passage.

The Siamese bark *Advance* reports left Bangkok on 5th September. The first part of the voyage had South and S.W. winds; the latter part strong N.E. and East winds and heavy swell from the N.N.E.

The Danish steamship *Norden* reports left Singapore on 12th September. The first part of the voyage had strong S.W. gale and high S.W. sea to Cape Padaran; from thence strong North and N.E. gale with very high sea and cloudy weather.

The British steamship *Hailoong* reports left Tamsui on 17th September, and Amoy on the 19th. From Tamsui to Amoy had fresh N.E. monsoon and fine weather, and thence to port same weather. In Amoy, the Chinese gunboat *Lingfeng* and str. *Quang-Se*.

The P. & O. steamship *Sunda* reports left Yokohama on 13th September, and had strong N. Easterly gales from Yokohama. Hove-to on Saturday for five hours; from thence to China Coast moderate N.N.W. winds; from Tamsubout to port, light N.E. winds and fine weather. On the 19th at 2 p.m., spoke the British ship *Leander* off the Lamocks.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Foochow on 17th September, Amoy on the 18th, and Swatow on 18th. From Foochow to Amoy had fine weather and moderate N.E. winds. From Amoy to Swatow dull weather and moderate N. Easterly winds. From Swatow to Hongkong dull weather and light N. Easterly winds. In Foochow, strs. *Statesman*, *Vasco de Gama*, and *Europa*, and H.M.S. *Lapwing*. Passed the steamship *Douglas* in the River, bound up. In Amoy, strs. *Quang-Se*, *Hailoong*, and H.M.S. *Kingfisher*. In Swatow, strs. *Feronia*, *Fa-yuen*, *Francois I.*, and *Tientsin*. On the 19th, passed the steamship *Carisbrooke*, bound North. On the 20th, passed the steamships *Namoa* and *Atalanta* (supposed).

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.

7, Tuesin, British steamer, from Hankow.
7, Tung Ting, Chinese str., from Hankow.
8, Julia Ann, German bark, from Sydney.
8, John Potts, Brit. bark, from Sunderland.
8, Sin Nanzing, British str., from Tientsin.
9, Fire Queen, American str., from Hankow.
9, Raymond, British brig, from Nagasaki.
9, Chihli, American str., from Tientsin, &c.
9, Patroclus, Brit. str., from Liverpool, &c.
9, Bengal, British steamer, from London.
9, Petunia, British bark, from Sydney.
9, C. Ranger, British ship, from Newcastle.
10, Thyatira, British ship, from London.
11, Ping-on, American str., from Nagasaki.
11, Hankow, British steamer, from Hankow.
11, Pursua, French schooner, from Nagasaki.
11, Albyn's Isle, British bark, from Kosinng.
11, W. Libbey, Am. sh., from Burrard's Inlet.
13, Foohow, American str., from Hankow.
13, Yungning, Chinese str., from Hankow.
14, Venezuela, German sch., from Hakodadi.
14, Pacuting, American str., from Tientsin.
14, Taiwan, German bark, from Nicolajefski.

September— DEPARTURES.

7, Silver Eagle, British ship, for Hongkong.
8, Hanying, British steamer, for Hankow.
8, B. Aymar, Brit. bark, for Puget Sound.
8, Howsang, Chinese steamer, for Japan.
8, Moonlight, American bark, for Honolulu.
9, Shanghai, British steamer, for Kinkiang.
9, Shantung, American str., for Chefoo, &c.
9, Mad. Demorest, Brit. bark, for Foochow.
10, Foochow, British str., for Newchwang.
10, Sin Nanzing, British str., for Chefoo.
10, Hirado, American steamer, for Hankow.
10, W. G. Patton, Am. bark, for Nicolajefski.
11, F. J. Carleton, Amr. bark, for Portland.
12, Ping-on, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
12, Tuesin, British steamer, for Kinkiang.
13, Tung Ting, Chinese str., for Hankow.
13, Chihli, American steamer, for Chefoo.
13, Chefoo, British steamer, for Newchwang.
13, Ulysses, British steamer, for London, &c.
13, A. Apcar, British str., for Newchwang.
14, Fire Queen, American str., for Hankow.
14, Nevada, American steamer, for Nagasaki.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 21st September, 1876.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession),
THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRAYA, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 458 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSES, Nos. 13 and 15, STAUNTON STREET.
Apply to TURNER & Co.,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 1122 Hongkong, 18th July, 1876.

TO LET.
NOS. 2 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 3 and 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 519 Hongkong, 18th September, 1876.

TO LET.
THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 3, in POTTINGER STREET.
H. N. COOPER & Co.,
No. 10, Stanley Street.
1487 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE, No. 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE. Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
tf 598 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE "HUT," Castle Road.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 31st July, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE LOWER STOREY of FAIRLEA, West Point, with separate entrance, Garden, Stable, &c. Rent, $30.
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.
932 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

TO BE LET,
TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Rent, $25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road.
919 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....200,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. J. Cordes, Esq. A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager*.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Steamship "FOOKIEN," at present lying over at W. B. SPRATT & Co.'s DOCK, is always ready to TOW VESSELS to and from any part of the Harbour, and to and from Whampoa at REASONABLE TERMS.
Apply to
TACK MEE & Co., 18, Praya West;
W. B. SPRATT;
or, to
BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers.
1m 1464 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORBAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
DURING my absence, Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. will ASSUME CHARGE of this AGENCY from this date.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1440 Hongkong, 8th September, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contribution for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1017 Hongkong, 1st July, 1876.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1875.
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1205 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
FROM THIS DATE M. H. DU POUEY will ASSUME the AGENCY of this COMPANY at HONGKONG.
By Order of the Directors,
G. DE CHAMPREAUX,
Acting Agent.
1m 1365 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at the PORT of MANILA as SHIP and GENERAL BROKER.
SAMUEL J. MORRIS.
1396 Manila, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have established themselves as MERCHANTS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS at this Port. (CHOP HOCK CHEONG.)
LLOYD AND KHO TIONG POH & Co.
C. HENRY LLOYD will SIGN LLOYD and KHO TIONG POH & Co.
3m 1245 Swatow, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS, in our Firm, CEASED on the 6th instant.
E. VINCENT & Co.
tf 1085 Swatow, 8th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have established themselves at Swatow, for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION and SHIPPING BUSINESS in connection with the Wharf and Godowns.
WILLIAMS AND Co.
tf 1036 Swatow, 6th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE Business formerly carried on by HENRY SUTTON, will in future be conducted under the Style of
SUTTON AND MOALLE.
AUCTIONEERS,
SHIPCHANDLERS, COMPRADORES,
STEVEDORES, &c.
N.B.—Ships Supplied with Water and Ballast on Moderate Terms.
3m 1070 Amoy, 1st July, 1876.

NOTICE.
IN THE GOODS OF PETER PETERSON, DECEASED.
ALL PERSONS being INDEBTED to the above Estate are hereby called upon to make immediate payment of the amount of their several Debts to the Undersigned; and, all Persons having CLAIMS against the said Estate are requested to furnish Particulars thereof to the Undersigned on or before 31st day of October, 1876, after which date no Claims will be recognized.
Dated the 12th day of September, 1876.
JOHN OLSON,
14d 1466] Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
PURSUANT to the "Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," being Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Governor-General of India in Council, Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of ROBERT CARROLL, late Commander of the British Steamer "POYANG," belonging to the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, who was lost on board the said Steamer, which foundered on her voyage from Hongkong to Macao, in a typhoon, on the night of the 31st day of May, 1875, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits were duly granted to JOHN STURROCK SCRYMGEOUR, Esquire, of Calcutta, Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation of Calcutta, aforesaid, and the constituted Attorney of FLORINDA CARROLL, of Macao, in China, the Widow of the said ROBERT CARROLL, deceased, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in its Testamentory and Intestate Jurisdiction, on the 12th day of January, 1876, are hereby required to send in writing the Particulars of their Claims or Demands to the said Administrator, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, in the City of Calcutta, aforesaid; or, to W. H. BRERETON, Solicitor, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of February, 1877. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the Assets of the said ROBERT CARROLL, deceased, or any part thereof, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said Administrator has then had notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person of whose Claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution.
Dated this 7th day of September, 1876.
WM. H. BRERETON,
1106] Solicitor for the said G. L. AGABEG.

STORAGE.
COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1902 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 21st September, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
Cases Bremen BEER in Quarts, SARDINES in Tins, MUSTARD, Green PEAS, Cigarette PAPER, SLATES, Table KNIVES, PADLOCKS, PENKNIVES, PERFUMES, DECANTERS and Glass JARS, &c.
Railway RUGS, FLANNELS, Grey CLOTH, COATING, SHIRTS, STOCKINGS, SOCKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, MUSLINS, Cotton THREAD, &c.
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and a Cottage PIANO.
An Invoice of Japanese PORCELAIN and LACQUERED VASES.
And by Order,—
Sundry EFFECTS of the late P.C. KEER.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1508 Hongkong, 20th September, 1876.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya,
TO-MORROW,
the 22nd September, 1876, at Noon,—
Printed MUSLIN, Berlin WOOL, GILT CHAINS, Sewing COTTON, Sailors' KNIVES, LACQUERED BOXES and TRAYS, Water BOTTLES, Dawson's SHOES, &c.
100 Albini RIFLES.
5 cwt. Soft SOAP.
Manila ROPE, assorted sizes.
1 Soda-Water MACHINE.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
1506 Hongkong, 20th September, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 26th day of September, 1876, at 11 A.M., at Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East.
The following UNSERVICEABLE GOVERNMENT STORES:—
Surplus CLOTHING, Woollen CAPS, BRACES, Cotton DRAWERS, Mess TINS, &c., &c.; Bengal TENTS, Madras Small TENTS, Sepoy TENTS, in one piece, all complete with Poles, Pegs, &c.; Indian Tent APPURTENANCES, Canvas COVERS, Leather PANNIERS, Old WOOD, Old IRON, Empty Cement CASKS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
F. C. P. SILVEIRA,
Senior Ordnance Officer.
Ordnance Office,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1876. [1502

ANANUNCIO.
DE Ordem da Exma. Junta da Fazenda se faz publico, que no dia 21 do corrente mez á 1 hora da tarde perante a mesma Exma. Junta da Fazenda, se venderão em hasta publica algumas PEÇAS DE BRONZE inutilizadas.
As condições para regular a admissão das licitações estarão patentes na Secretaria da Junta da Fazenda todos os dias uteis das 10 horas A.M. ás 3 P.M.
Macao, Secretaria da Junta da Fazenda, 11 de Setembro de 1876.
O Secretario,
1481] J. C. PAES D'ASSUMPCAO.

FOR SALE,
THE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, and GOOD-WILL of the well-known and long-established HOTEL at Macao, Praya Grande, denominated "ROYAL HOTEL."
For Particulars, apply to
L. A. DE GRACA,
Proprietor.
tf 1459 Macao, 11th September, 1876.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION between Amoy and Shanghai INTERRUPTED.
CARL CHR. BOJESEN,
Acting Superintendent.
1474 Hongkong, 14th September, 1876.

NOTICE.
FREERKS RODATZ & Co.,
No. 14, GRAHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
1m 1465 September 11th, 1876.

NOTICE.
ANDREW MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, and
GENERAL CONTRACTORS.
Estimates given for Fixing Pumps, Water Closets, Water and Gas Services to Dwellings, &c., &c.
Gas Chandeliers, Lamps, and Brackets, in great variety, made to order, or re-bronzed.
Repairs and Jobbing punctually attended to under EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, OPPOSITE H.M. NAVAL YARD. [Aug. 21
1332]

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE BT. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

R. S. PINTO,
The Organist of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, begs to announce that he gives instruction to Beginners in Music, Singing, Piano, Violin, Violoncello, Flute, Cornet-à-Pistons, &c. Great Pains taken with Children. Pianos properly tuned. Music transposed and plainly copied. Bills and Picnics attended.
Address, care of Italian Mission House, Pottinger Street; or, J. M. GUEDES, Jun., Esq., Auctioneer, Queen's Road. [tf 1102

NOTICE.
WILLIAMS' WHARF AND GODOWNS will be ready for business from July 6th, 1876, for the use of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.
No Godown charges will be made on any Cargo collected in advance for shipment by Steamer.
SCALE OF CHARGES.
Foreign Steamers $60 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Coasting Steamers $30 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
Sailing Vessels $20 Wharfage, and 3 Cents per package.
C. C. WILLIAMS, Manager.
tf 1087 Swatow, 10th July, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY (LATE THE P. AND O. FOUNDRY).
All business in connection with the above to be addressed to
A. JOHNSTON, Manager;
or,
KWOK ACHEONG, Proprietor.
3m 1212 Hongkong, 1st August, 1876.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.
THE Yacht "NAOMI," as she now lies at East Point, with Spars, Sails, Rigging, &c., complete.
Apply to L. L. BUSH.
14d 1499 Hongkong, 19th September, 1876.

SAM HING STULTZ has received the following
WINTER GOODS,
ex Steamers "ACHILLES," and "PATROCLUS":—
CHRISTY'S HATS, in new Styles.
New TWEED West of England and Scotch, in great variety.
Fancy COATINGS.
Woollen, Cotton, and Cashmere SOCKS.
Cricket and Knickerbocker STOCKINGS.
Lambswool UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Scotch and English BLANKETS.
Tapestry CARPETS, in new Patterns.
Fancy RUGS.
Embroidered TABLE COVERS, all Colours.
Rep Window CURTAINS, all Colours.
Damask TABLE CLOTHS. Damask TABLE NAPKINS. Furniture CHINTZ.
Kid GLOVES, in all Colours. Woollen GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.
88 AND 90, QUEEN'S ROAD.
1m 1504 Hongkong, 20th September, 1876.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co have for Sale—
FINE OLD ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY, Specially Selected.
SACCONE'S SHERRY.
AMERICAN SMOKED SALMON.
TABLE FRUITS, Assorted. AMERICAN HONEY. GUAVA JELLY and CHEESE.
CORNFLOUR.
NEPAUL PEPPER. FINEST LUCCA OIL.
NEWSON & Co.'s CHUTNEY. CURRY PASTE, and POWDER.
WEST INDIA PICKLES.
ASSORTED MEATS and SOUPS, in ½lb. and 1lb. Tins. PEARLINA and PREPARED BARLEY, for Children's Food. CUMSHAW TEA, in 5 catty and 10 catty Boxes.
COFFEE MILLS, for House use, also with Fly Wheels.
MANILA and EUROPE ROPE, assorted sizes.
FLAX PACKING, ENGINEERS' FITTINGS. SHEET RUBBER. INDIA-RUBBER HOSE.
WHITWORTH'S TAPS and DIES. FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.
BEST ENGLISH GLUE. BLUE LIGHTS and ROCKETS.
REGISTERED FIRE GRATES, FENDERS, and FIRE IRONS.
SHIPS' CABOOSES. CABIN LAMPS.
MANILA CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
SANDRINGHAM TRUNKS.
1 LARGE TELESCOPE, with Night Glass, by Negretti and Zambra.
DE LA RUE ET CIE'S PLAYING and VISITING CARDS.
DE LA RUE ET CIE'S STATIONERY.
WRITING CASES.
ROGERS & SONS' CUTLERY and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
GLENFIELD STARCH. INDIGO BLUE.
KENTUCKEY BALLARD SPORTING RIFLES.
CHLORIDE of LIME. POTASS.
JAPANNED WAITERS.
DINNER SERVICES, complete.
AMERICAN BEEF and PORK.
14 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

GUIDE FOR TOURISTS TO PEKING AND ITS ENVIRONS,
with Plan of the City of Peking and a Sketch Map of its Neighbourhood.
PRICE $1.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 1491 Hongkong, 18th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.
A THOROUGHBRED AUSTRALIAN HORSE. Ran Second in the Calcutta Races. Apply to
WILLIAMS AND KENNEDY.
tf 1473 Hongkong, 14th September, 1876.

FOR SALE BY
ANDREW MILLAR AND CO.,
PLUMBERS, &c., &c.,
A VERY POWERFUL DOUBLE ACTION TANK FIRE ENGINE,
By Messrs. HONNEMAN & Co., of Boston, for 30 men to pump 150 Gallons per minute 130 feet high,
Complete, with 30 feet of Suction and 100 feet of Canvas Delivery Hose.
OPPOSITE H.M. NAVAL YARD.
HONGKONG.
tf 1430 September 6th, 1876.

NOTICE.
JUST RECEIVED, a FRESH SUPPLY of MACKIE'S EXCHANGE TABLES, 3/4 to 6/4.
PRICE $4.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1428 Hongkong, 6th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.
A SODA-WATER MACHINE, in very good condition. Address "X," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1358 Hongkong, 25th August, 1876.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
A few DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH-LOADING GUNS. Price $25 each. Saloon Rifles and Cartridges. French and Smith and Wesson's Revolvers.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
3m 1027 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at $8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, $6 per ton, ex Godown.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.
694 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

DHRAIMDASS DAYOOMULL,
Sindh, Cashmere, Delhie, Bombay, Rampoor, Madras, and Surat
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6m 478 11th April, 1876.

NOTICE.
SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.
DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be CARRIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have acted in this capacity under Mr. DOLAN for 13 years.
All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
818 Hongkong, 1st June, 1876.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1145 July 20

M. STOUT, D.D.S., DENTIST,
No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE,
HAS RETURNED.
1319 Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,
ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany).

Intimations.

NOTICE.
TENDERS, FOR REPAIRS of the Ship "ALEXANDER MCNEIL," will be received on board till NOON of 23rd instant.
Specification of Repairs to be seen on board.
3d 1514 Hongkong, 21st September, 1876.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at NOON, for the RECONSTRUCTION of the FACTORY BUILDINGS at this Yard, according to Plans and Specifications, which can be seen at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.
The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.
J. BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.
H.M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1876. [1515

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.
SUIT No. 751.
Plaintiffs—FRITZ SANDER and FRITZ ADOLPH FRISCIUS GEORIEN, of Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, Merchants, carrying on business under the firm name of "Sander & Co."
Defendants—MA CHUNG CHING and YIP WAI HING, Masters of the Shang Cheong Tai Gunsmiths' Shop, Victoria, aforesaid.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Writ of Foreign Attachment against all the Property, moveable or immoveable, of the above-named Defendants within the Colony, has been issued in this Suit pursuant to the Provisions of Section LXXXII. of "The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure."
H. L. DENNYS,
Solicitor for the Plaintiffs,
2d 1503] 16, Bank Buildings, Hongkong.

TO CONSUMERS IN CHINA.
LONDON, April, 1876.
We beg to inform you that henceforward we shall distinguish our various qualities of COGNAC by the marking of "Stars" on Corks, Labels, Capsules, and Cases, this being the plan now almost universally adopted by Cognac Houses. Our Heart-Shaped Label has been extensively imitated in India, and for this and other good reasons we abandon its use.
Our well-known Cognacs will now be distinguished as follows:—
* Pale Cognac..... Blue Capsule.
** Pale Cognac..... White Capsule.
*** Superior Pale Cognac... Yellow Capsule.
**** Very Superior Pale Cognac..... } Black Capsule.
For PRICES and PARTICULARS of our various WINES consigned to China, we refer you to our Agents, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., who are continually supplied direct with our choicest brands.
1m 1505] OUTLER, PALMER & Co.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Society will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 2nd of October next, at THREE o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the year 1875, and for the half-year ending 30th June, 1876.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 22nd September to the 2nd October, both days inclusive.
An EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HEAD OFFICE of the Society, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 2nd October next, at HALF-PAST-THREE o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering certain proposed alterations in the Articles of Association.
A subsequent MEETING will be held on MONDAY, the 16th idem, at HALF-PAST-THREE o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such resolutions as may be passed at the Meeting convened for the first-named date.
By Order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
15d 1500 Hongkong, 19th September, 1876.

KOWLOON FERRY.
THE COMMODIOUS STEAM-LAUNCH "BLANCHE"
will ply DAILY as a FERRY-BOAT between PEDDAR'S WHARF and TSIM-TSA-TSUI, at the following hours:—

WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
Leaves Kowloon.	Leaves H'kong.	Leaves Kowloon.	Leaves H'kong.
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
6.00	7.00	6.30	7.00
8.30	8.45	7.30	8.00
9.20	9.35	8.30	10.00
9.45	P.M.	10.30	P.M.
P.M.	12.15	P.M.	1.00
12.30	2.15	1.30	2.00
2.30	4.30	2.30	3.00
5.00	5.10	3.30	4.00
5.30	5.45	4.30	5.00
6.00	6.10	5.30	6.00
7.00	—	7.00	—

FARE, EITHER WAY, TEN CENTS,
PAYABLE ON BOARD.
1492 Hongkong, 18th September, 1876.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
CHINA SEA.
TAMSUI DISTRICT, No. 1.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Shoal has been discovered outside Kelung Harbour, having only 3½ fathoms on it at low water,—the bearings (magnetic) of which, furnished by H.M.S. "LAPWING," are as follows:—
Brooker Point..... S. 27 deg. W.
Macedonian Point..... S. 3 deg. E.
100 Foot Rock (off Kelung Island)..... S. 74 deg. E.
H. E. HOBSON,
Commissioner of Customs.
Office of Customs,
Tamsui, September 17th, 1876. [7d 1488

KOWLOON HOTEL.
BOARD AND LODGING. BILLIARDS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.
The Bowling Alleys are NOW OPEN.
Parties requiring Dinners are requested to give 12 hours' notice either at the above Hotel, or to
D. NOWROJEE, PROPRIETOR.
3m 1105 Hongkong, 14th July, 1876.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

GRAND HOTEL,
No. 20, THE BUND, YOKOHAMA,
AFFORDS EVERY FACILITY FOR VISITORS, Including Ladies' Dining and Sitting Rooms, Private Dining Rooms, &c., &c.
EXCURSIONISTS INTO THE COUNTRY Furnished with all Information, Guides, and Provisions.
BILLIARD SALOON ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.
6m 851 Yokohama, June 1st, 1876.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
Is now visiting Amoy and Foochow, and will be ABSENT from Hongkong until further notice.
227 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"YANGTSZE,"
E. Schultze, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY (Thursday), the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
1519 Hongkong, 21st September, 1876.

FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO, AND TAMSUI.
THE Steamship
"HAILOONG,"
Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1511 Hongkong, 21st September, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1509 Hongkong, 20th September, 1876.

FOR

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work,)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES, AND THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition at $3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Graça.
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FOOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
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YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Lozzaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independent* Office.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37 Park Row.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN, And AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED. PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1876.

THE Shanghai papers received yesterday furnish little further information with regard to the conclusion of the negotiations between the British Minister and LI HUNG-CHANG than that contained in our private advices and already published. The *Courier* states, however, that the Viceroy has returned to Peking to lay his concessions before the Government and intimates a doubt that they may possibly be repudiated, though it does not think it likely. The *Daily News* says it is reported that "an arrangement, in the sense of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK's proposal, for the relief of foreign goods from any inland taxation whatever, on payment of a commutation before despatch from the port of entry, has been adopted." But this is apparently only a report. It is improbable that any further particulars will be made public before the terms agreed on at the Convention have been formally ratified by the respective Governments of the two countries. The opening of the additional ports and the commercial privileges conceded are, of course, very satisfactory so far as they go, but it would be premature to pass any opinion upon the new treaty as a whole before full details of its provisions are made known. One thing, we hope, is not included in it, namely, the acquisition of the Shanghai and Woosung Railway by the Chinese Government. That would in effect be a surrender of a right that British capitalists may wish to exercise at some future time to a much greater extent, and would assuredly prove a severe blow to the development of railway enterprise in China. It is probable that if the line fell into the hands of the Chinese Government it would be so worked as to make its inutility obvious, and so discourage all further attempts to make the railway an institution in the Central Kingdom. The fate of the line and the causes for the suspension of the traffic will no doubt be known before long; perhaps before the full terms of the agreement just arrived at have been published. It is sincerely to be hoped that all the matters in dispute will prove to have been satisfactorily settled, and the future relations of the two countries placed on a sound and permanent basis, so far, at least, as Chinese trickery and treachery will admit.

IT is satisfactory to notice that in response to an energetic remonstrance of the British Consul at Foochow the authorities at that city have taken action in the case of the anonymous placard recently posted there, forbidding, under threats, the sale of a certain plot of ground at Wu Shih-shan to a British subject. The Prefect and two magistrates have issued a joint proclamation in which they announce that the language of the placard is offensive, a violation of the Treaty, and much to be regretted. They offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the arrest, or information that will lead to the arrest, of the offenders, who, if caught, will be severely dealt with. More to the same effect follows, with a promise that "in future all cases connected with foreign affairs shall be conducted in accordance with the Treaty, and anyone who dares to violate it shall be dealt with according to law." This proclamation may not practically be worth much, but it will certainly suffice to let the conceited and prejudiced literati know that foreigners will not submit to be threatened by them, and that the British representatives are on the alert to insist upon the protection of British rights and interests. This fact cannot be too often or too strongly made manifest, for it will prove most powerful as a deterrent to encroachments on the Treaty and hostile demonstrations by the populace. It is to be hoped that Her Britannic MAJESTY's Consuls will always make a point of pressing for *immediate* protection from threatened violence or satisfaction for an injury. Such a course has been pursued at Foochow, and it is eminently calculated to beget increased respect for foreigners in the Chinese mind. Any sign of hesitation is invariably regarded by them as an indication of weakness.

OUR Singapore contemporary, in noticing a recent sale of shop property in that settlement, which realised the high price of nearly six dollars the square foot, takes occasion to remark upon the energy and enterprise shown by the Chinese settlers. They are now, it appears, the chief purchasers of land and house property in the Straits, and are rapidly growing in wealth and influence. Unlike the Chinese immigrants in most other countries, a large proportion of those who go to Singapore stay there. As a rule, the Chinaman's aim, when he leaves his native country, is to make a little pile of money in as short a space of time as possible, and return to open a shop—the great ambition of all the poorer classes—in the old land. But when he gets to the Straits Settlements he finds many inducements to remain. He sees his countrymen flourishing and prosperous, constituting the bulk of the population in some parts, and all enjoying perfect liberty under a just and enlightened Government. What is more, he soon ascertains that there are no grasping mandarins to take toll of his gains and keep him in constant tribulation. He is free to hoard up his earnings and use them as he may think best. A residence of some years under such a *régime* renders the Chinese less disposed to return and place themselves and their accumulated wealth in the power of greedy Chinese officials who scent gold like a vulture does carrion from a distance, and invariably contrive, on some pretext or other, to get its possessor into their clutches. Consequently they are, we are assured, investing largely in real property. The British colonists are not inclined to make Singapore their home; the climate is not suited to them; and they, naturally enough, look upon it as a temporary place of residence, and are chiefly anxious to make their fortunes and get home again. The Chinese are, therefore, fast acquiring great permanent interests in the colony. They are spreading by degrees into the native States, and no doubt the resources of Perak will owe their future development in chief measure to Chinese capital and industry. The Malay everywhere loses ground, being far too indolent to compete with the vigorous and enterprising sons of Han.

A mercantile company has been established at Ichome, Moto-hamacho, Yokohama, under the title of Rangie Shokai, for the purpose of trading in tea and silk between Japan and China.

The wreck and cargo of the British barque *Solent*, bound from Cardiff to Yokohama with coal, which was lost in Gaspar Straits, have been sold in Batavia for fl. 6,245.

Salvage works on the wreck of the *Nil* are progressing. During last month torpedoes were employed; but operations are difficult in consequence of the great number of sharks which abound in the waters of the vessel. The sharks are attracted by the putrid flesh of the oxen which were on board at the time of the wreck. However, a great portion of the cargo has been got out. Salvage works at the wreck of the English sailing vessel *James Paton*, which sunk last year near Futnshima, Totomi, have also been commenced.—*Echo du Japon.*

As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the Margary Memorial Committee announce that the Memorial is to take the form of a monumental cross, and invite further subscriptions for that purpose. They have about $1,000 in hand, but require some $4,000 or $5,000. Subscriptions are no longer limited to $5. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—The Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Mr. W. H. Medhurst, H. B. M.'s Consul, Dr. Henderson, and Messrs. R. E. Wainewright, E. J. Hogg, and W. B. Chalmers (Hon. Secretary). The Committee will also be glad to receive designs and estimates for the memorial.

The adjourned inquest on the body of a Chinese watchman at the Cosmopolitan Dock, was resumed yesterday.—Mr. Holmes appeared for the contractor, who had bought the old metal on the bottom of the ship in dock.—The first witness was recalled and said that a man belonging to the Chinese contractor was seen by the deceased taking away a sheet of metal. Cheung Asum saw this.—Several other witnesses were called, but none gave evidence throwing any fresh light on the case, and the inquest was adjourned to Saturday at 2 p.m., in order that further evidence might be obtained.

The town of Solderhamn, in the north of Sweden, a thriving little seaport of about 6,500 inhabitants, chiefly engaged in the timber trade, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire, only a few houses, the church, and the railway station being left standing. As the harbour itself is some distance from the town, the shipping seems not to have suffered, but full details are not yet to hand. The case is the more disastrous, as in the northern part of Sweden the winter generally sets in very early.

"THE CHINA REVIEW."

We have received the first number of Vol. V. of this publication. It opens with an article on Dr. Legge's Metrical Shi-king by Mr. Alfred Lister. The critique is ably written, and while doing full justice to the author, Mr. Lister makes some useful and practical comments. His remarks on the mistaken notions entertained by many translators are especially distinguished by common sense, and it would be a good thing if his suggestions were widely adopted. Mr. T. Watters continues his Essays on the Chinese Language, and in the third chapter traces the history of native works on the subject from the fourteenth century down to the present time. His investigations will prove both instructive and interesting to students. Dr. E. Bretschneider contributes a lengthy article—evidently the first of a series, as it is headed Part I.—on "Chinese Intercourse with the countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century." The paper is devoted to accounts, derived from numerous sources, of the intercourse of the Chinese with the Mongols and various tribes of Tartary, as well as with Thibet, India, Siberia &c., and evidences great research on the part of the author. "The Captive Maiden," by Mr. G. E. Stent, is a very charming little poem. A footnote supplies the key to the story. The Emperor Chien-lung had among his concubines a maiden from Kashgar, whom he loved very much. To prevent her growing homesick, he had a tower built in the palace for her, immediately facing which, and only separated by a road, he caused to be constructed a *fac-simile* of her Kashgar home, in which he allowed her relatives to dwell, so that she could always have the semblance of her distant home and its associations before her. How far this affectionate device succeeded, the poem relates in very pathetic lines. "Another instalment of the Folk-lore of China," by Dr. N. B. Dennys, follows. Chapter XII. treats of legends of locality, household tales, &c. Some of these are very interesting, and all of them serve to throw light on Chinese life and manners. The series will, we notice, be concluded in the next number. "Opium and Christian Missions," by Mr. H. Parkes, is a reply to an article entitled "Chinese Sketches," in a former number, by Mr. Ch. T. Gardner. In it, he adopts the opposite view of both questions, considering opium eminently injurious, although he does not give himself the trouble to advance a single real proof of the fact, and he takes up the gauntlet on behalf of the missionaries. He holds that the traffic in opium and the licentious lives of many foreigners are stronger causes of the distrust and dislike of them felt by the Chinese than the missions have ever proved. The article will doubtless elicit a rejoinder from Mr. Gardner. The usual short notices of new books and Notes and Queries complete the contents of this number, which is certainly quite equal to the average, both in interest and variety.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

20th September.

BEFORE F. STEWART, ESQ.

BAD COINS.

Cheung Ayow, a bricklayer, was charged by Ow Acheung, master of the Sun Yee chandler's shop, Battery Road, with uttering two counterfeit dollars. He went to the shop to get change of a dollar for one ten-cent piece and cash. The dollar was found to be bad. This morning he came again with a dollar to buy goods, and it was also found to be bad. The shroff of the court, Ng Heung Lun, proved that both the coins were bad, being made of copper and worth only about 20 cents each. The defendant pleaded that the coins were given him by a friend of his. He went and got change on one of them. The prisoner was sent to six months' hard labour. A good dollar was found on his person, and this was ordered to be given to the complainant; the bad money was ordered to be destroyed.

NOISY BEHAVIOUR.

Christopher Tallant, Wm. Watson, Bernard Parker, and Thos. Hayes, seamen, unemployed, and boarding at the Sailors' Home, were charged by Mr. Schuster, the manager of the Sailors' Home, with making great noises in the Home by singing and running about during the night. The defendants had been staying in the Home for various periods, first about two months, second two days, third six weeks, and fourth three weeks. Mr. Schuster stated that at 10 o'clock last night the lights were put out. The defendants and others were in the reading room at the time. They then began to sing at the full pitch of their voices, and to run about the house disturbing the other boarders. He cautioned them and then went away down stairs; about 15 minutes to 12 o'clock, the noise increased, and Mr. Lording came from his room, and asked the manager why he did not give the men into custody. He then got assistance from No. 7 Station. He was sure the first, second, and third defendants were singing. He cautioned them again and then left, but soon after the noise recommenced. Mr. Lording came down and complained again. Mr. Schuster then went for the police again. The first, second, and third defendants were singing among 10 or 12 others. Mr. Lording pushed them out and gave them in charge. After this (after the lapse of about half an hour) the noise began again, and the 4th defendant was found singing. He was given into custody also. The police were examined as to the arrest of the defendants. Fined $10 each or three weeks' hard labour.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Low U Sing, a boy, 19 years of age, lately cook to a Chinese doctor, was charged with indecently assaulting the daughter of his late master, a girl seven years of age. The case was remanded till the 25th inst.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF BAD COINS.

Chow Ayan, a prisoner, now undergoing sentence in the gaol, was brought up for having in his possession six counterfeit coins. He was originally convicted of some offence yesterday, and sent to six weeks' hard labour in default of a fine for unlawful possession of a bundle of clothing. When he was searched in the gaol, six bad coins were found on him. He was fined $5 for each of the bad dollars, in all $30, in default three months' hard labour, to commence at the termination of his previous sentence.

FOOCHOW.

The steamship *Taiwan*, which arrived in port a few days ago, is a small handy little craft of 23 tons nett register, 63 feet in length, and 25 horse-power. She is intended, we believe, for river work,—to carry passengers between Foochow and Kwanstso, calling at Pagoda Anchorage and other places on the route.

We understand that the Committee appointed at the public meeting held on the 1st ultimo, to consider the "Tea Dust" question, has drawn up, and forwarded to the Resident Consuls, a carefully prepared petition, embodying the views of the buyers who attended the meeting.

The petition urges the adoption of prompt measures to mitigate the evils complained of, and clearly points out that the same irregularities which proved fatal to the Trade in Oolongs, prevails even to a greater extent with Congous. Something must be done, if the prosperity of the Port is to be preserved; and we are indebted to the energetic action of H. B. M.'s Consul in so ably representing the matter to the Authorities,—who seem anxious to further the views expressed in the communication.

The Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the Native Hospital, was held on the 14th inst. Mr. Leith occupied the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings. The Annual Report was taken as read; and the meeting then proceeded to appoint officers for the current year. With the exception of the Rev. Mr. Hawkins—the Honorary Secretary—who expressed his inability to serve in consequence of his approaching visit to Europe, all the officers were re-elected, and Mr. W. H. Harton, Jun., kindly consented to act during the temporary absence of Mr. Hawkins. Mr. Gitting remarked that the light at the present Hospital was considered very defective by at least one of the honorary medical officers; while, on the other hand, it was contended (on the authority of another *medico*)—that the light was ample. The meeting were of opinion, however, that doctors will differ; and therefore wisely determined to leave the matter in the hands of their committee. A vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Hawkins, for his Honorary Services as Secretary—proposed by Mr. Paterson, and seconded by Mr. Sheppard, followed by the customary compliment to the chair, terminated the proceedings.

In our last issue we alluded to an anonymous placard which had been posted in the City, forbidding the sale to a certain British subject of a plot of ground, situated at the foot of Wu Shih-shan. H. B. M.'s Consul has, we understand, made an energetic remonstrance in the matter; in consequence of which, the Chinese Authorities have issued the following proclamation, which it is to be hoped will have the effect of curbing the rowdy anti-foreign proclivities of the high-minded *literati*:—

"Chang,—Prefect. Lee,—Min Magistrate. Wu,—Haou Kwan Magistrate. Jointly issue this notice, offering a reward for the arrest of certain offenders. We have heard that an anonymous placard has been posted, concerning foreigners buying land. The wording or language of the placard is offensive, and is a violation of the Treaty,—which is much to be regretted. Instructions have been given to the police to arrest the culprits. We deem it expedient to offer a reward for their arrest; and if any of you, people or soldiers, can give the name of the person, or persons, that published the placard, and will arrest him, or them, and bring him, or them, to us; and if it is found that the handwriting is the same as the writing on the placard—$200 reward will be paid at once, and the culprits shall be severely dealt with. In future, all cases connected with foreign affairs shall be conducted in accordance with the Treaty, and anyone who dares to violate it shall be dealt with according to law. We give this as a warning to you that it may not be said hereafter that timely notice has not been given.—Kwangsu, 2nd year, 7th moon."

HANGCHOW.

11th September.

The "paper-men" rumours have reached us, and last night two persons living near my house professed to have been "crushed." They made an awful howling, and gonging was kept up for some time. I went round and saw the "crushed" man who had, I suppose, had nightmare after a full supper; and after talking about the rumours all day long. He was quiet when I talked to him, and gave me a quiet account of his symtoms. He was somewhat feverish, and is I believe poorly to-day.—*Daily News.*

SHANGHAI.

We have received from the *Shunpao* office, a specimen copy of a map of China, Manchuria, Corea, and Japan, which has been printed from copper-plates cut by Japanese. The coast, islands, rivers and lakes are according to foreign charts. Small subsidiary maps are given on the same sheet, of the two hemispheres, of Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Tokio and Kiyoto. The map is a large one, covering 4 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 11 inches, and is well mounted. We fancy it is the most presentable map the Chinese have ever seen of their own land, as no copper-plate map of China with the Chinese character, has ever before come out.—*Daily News.*

An ingenious form of squeeze has late been made known. At a camp within 1,000 *li* of this place, the soldiers are commanded by a mandarin of genius whose name may some of these days be known to fame if he should have a fair chance of taking a few British regiments prisoners of war. This able man has mourned over the wicked ways of other Chinese generals who draw pay for perhaps six hundred and fifty men, and have perhaps two hundred and fifty men in camp, which are supplemented by coolies on great occasions of inspection, and made up perhaps twice a year to the number, right to a drummer-boy. Our friend is more wise. If the Governor-General, or Fu-t'ai, or other magnate honours him with a visit, the result proves there is one honest man in all China. The colonel sometimes insists on having his men counted. They are always in agreement with the pay roll, not one man missing. But our friend in a moment of confidence, after much samshu, let the cat out of the bag. How did he account for his champagne, his numerous watches, his jewllery, his too frequent purchase of new, lovely, and costly wives? The explanation was clear. The Chinese Government allow the colonel Tls. 8 a month for each full private. There should be six hundred and fifty men in the camp. There are precisely six hundred and fifty men in the camp. But the Chinese Government allow Tls. 8 per month of thirty days, and this noble warrior pays Tls. 8 per month of fifty days! and the result is perfectly satisfactory to the honest man, whose troops always agree with the muster-roll.

The other day we pointed out what appeared to us very much like a flaw in the so-called "full powers" held by Li Hung-chang from the advisers of the Emperor. His authority was complete so far as it went; but as our readers may remember, it only extended to the *discussion* of affairs, and not in any way to their final settlement. We submit that this view is fully borne out by fact that the Viceroy of Chihli has returned to Peking to lay his concessions before the Imperial Government for approval. Now it is in the highest degree unlikely that they will be again upset; Manchu fatuity has its limits, and from what we hear privately there seems no doubt that in the course of the recent conferences the British Minister made his power felt. But it strikes us that the mere possibility of such an occurrence is of itself to be condemned. It has happened before, and might happen again; nothing would be easier than for Prince Kung to repudiate having empowered the Viceroy to commit the Government to a single article, for does not the Decree expressly limit his authority to discussion? The subterfuge would be eminently characteristic, and would unquestionably be resorted to, were there anything to gain by it, instead of everything to lose. With respect to what may be termed the penal portion of the settlement, we think that all suppression of it in the first instance was unwise. A commercial community the authorities may have thought, will naturally be most interested in the commercial clauses; no need to go further into the matter. It was not until we were on the point of going to press last night that we received specific information on this head; which was to the effect that the measures agreed upon between Sir Thomas and the Viceroy, with respect to the punishment of the criminals themselves, had been telegraphed home for approval, to the Foreign Office. This is quite satisfactory, only we think we should have been informed of it earlier.—*Courier.*

HANKOW.

13th September.

For the last two days there has been a strong breeze from the North East which has had a very cooling effect upon the weather. On the morning of the 11th instant the thermometer stood at 92 degree, when a breeze sprang up which increased to almost a gale, and at night the thermometer had fallen to 74 degree, the consequence of which is that most of the residents are complaining of cold.

Yesterday as a mandarin's boat was beating down river, when opposite the mouth of the river Han, a sudden puff struck her and capsized her; causing the drowning of all on board with a single exception. There are several statements as to the number on board, varying from twenty to forty men. It is said there was an officer of considerable rank on board.

This morning at about five o'clock a fire broke out in the North-eastern part of Wuchang; as there was a high wind at the time it was feared that great damage would be done, but the flames were mastered after two hours fighting, so that only a number of shops and houses of the worst kind, were burned.

The Cathedral belonging to the Italian Missionaries is very nearly finished; it really is a fine structure, and reflects great credit on the talented and energetic missionary under whose direction it has been erected. The Italian Bishop is now staying here.

There is a rumour amongst the natives that there is to be a general rising of the soldiers and people at Wuchang on the 2nd Oct. (the 15th of the 8th moon), on which date all the high officials will be engaged in superintending the students collected together for the local examinations. The weather has changed very suddently; last Sunday it was nearly too hot to move, and to-day the majority of the foreign community are wearing their cloth clothes. The Assistant-Paymaster of the *Kestrel* died here a few days since after a short illness. He was buried in the pretty cemetery attached to the Protestant Church; his funeral besides being followed by his brother officers and the men from the gunboat, was attended by quite a number of the mercantile community. A large fire broke out this morning quite early in the centre of the city of Wuchang, and is said to have destroyed some hundred or more houses and to have deprived several natives of life. Two of the new street lamps which were put up in River Street some little time since by the foreigners and Chinese living in that locality were stolen a few nights since, but the police have already discovered the thieves and they are to be flogged to-morrow and made to replace the property.—*Courier.*

A gentleman, who had been to some extent a "plunger" in recent bogus companies, on being asked to explain the rapid acquisition of the colossal fortunes made by certain financiers—notably a *soi-disant* baron—replied that he presumed it was through the success of numerous (s)peculations.

CHEFOO.

12th September.

It would be difficult to describe the utter demoralisation which has overtaken the defenders of Chinese mischeefs during the last few days. Instead of the jubilant and blustering defiance of the inevitable triumph of British rights over Asiatic absolutism, which heralded the coming of Li Hung-chang to Chefoo as the great pacificator, a very subdued tone of deferential admiration for international recognition of political equality has become the order of the day among the pseudo Philo-Chinese. And the signing of the Chefoo Convention by the Chinese Plenipotentiary, in compliance with Sir Thomas Wade's demands, has completed the disenchantment which has been gradually going on about the Peking Government being able to withstand the claims of Great Britain for redress. The diplomatic campaign which has terminated in the signature of an *amende honorable* by the Imperial Commissioner on the Twelfth of September, has certainly not been a lengthy one. The twenty-five days which have elapsed since the landing of Li Hung-chang at Chefoo, on the 18th August, until now, have acquired a certain importance from the rapidity with which the negotiations affecting our future relations with China have been concluded; and although no sufficient information of the exact terms of the arrangement entered into has been elicited to justify an analysis of its advantages, the presumption is that it fully responds to the requirements of the British Government, such as they have appeared in the Yunnan Blue-Book. It will be remembered that, at the commencement of the Chefoo Conferences, it was made a matter of boast by certain persons that Great Britain, being seriously embarrassed by the European Eastern question, would be unable to insist strongly on any important question with China that would involve us in war in case of non-compliance. It will also be recollected that others insinuated that the Chinese would play a dilatory policy, and protract the time of the negotiations till the season would be too late for us take coercive measures for accomplishing our purpose; and that the one eventuality which could alone be looked on as certain, was an attenuated modicum of concessions which the condescension of Li Hung-chang could offer to the British Minister, and which the latter would gratefully accept. All these delightful visions of Chinese triumph have now disappeared. It is evident that the value of time has had something to do with the speedy termination of the Conferences, and with the determination of the Chinese envoy to consent to Sir Thomas Wade's pressing demands. One singular circumstances in connexion with the rapid termination of the affair is, that it has been effected without any display of armed force to support our claims. The only conclusion possible with regard to such a result is, that the present power and influence of Great Britain in the political world are so unquestionably paramount, that the Chinese perceived the mere moral pressure to which they have yielded was but the *avant garde* of a determination not to be trifled with, and of irresistible means within reach to make our rights respected, in case the Chinese had been fatuous enough to delay their acknowledgment. It, moreover, shows the efficacy of what has been sometimes indiscreetly doubted, viz., a firm and decided policy in dealing with Asiatics, and the truth of what many advocates of persistence with China have always maintained was the case, viz., that there would be no danger of falling into a war with China from exacting justice from her, and that all the alarms and warnings of the peace party against exercising pressure in view of its dangerous consequences, were purely imaginary.

It is rumoured that the case of the Woosung Railroad has been carefully discussed in the interviews between Li Hung-chang and Sir Thomas Wade, and the impression is that the Chinese propose a solution of the stoppage of the trains by purchasing the road. This is hardly probable, as such a corollary to the Chefoo Convention would throw a most unfavourable shade on its efficacy in establishing friendly relations between China and the subjects of Great Britain, and would no doubt disturb the good effect which it is hoped the Convention will produce in England. If the Chinese expect their professions of friendship to be received and believed in England, it will behove them to carefully abstain from any act which would render them suspected. Such a proposal as that for purchasing the Woosung Railway, would simply mean a desire to get rid of foreign presence and interest in the affair, and it would at once show the cloven foot of Chinese exclusiveness beneath the specious mantle of friendship which has been donned for the occasion of signing what may be called the treaty of peace and amity. No indemnity would compensate for an agreement which would voluntarily surrender our natural claims to do in China what Chinese would be allowed to do in Great Britain; and it is to be hoped that the shareholders in the road will withstand any offer to purchase their birthright for a mess of Chinese pottage. In this case, the shareholders are trustees for the future of railroads in China, and it will be a great mistake if they abandon the probability, if not the certainty, of a valuable future for temporary advantage which would be inadequate for any purpose except to establish the fact of the continued aversion of the Chinese Government to foreigners in general.—*N. C. Daily News.*

HOME NEWS.

POLITICAL.

In the House of Commons on the 8th ultimo during the debate on the Suez Canal Bill, which was then considered in Committee, Mr. Lowe renewed his criticism of the purchase of the Khedive's shares by the Government. It must be admitted that his analysis of our intervention in Egyptian finances was keen and searching. Briefly put, he showed that there had been four stages in our interference. First, we intruded in a way that was never invited. Next, we turned the affairs of the Khedive inside out. Then we suppressed the results of our inquiry so as to convey the impression to the world that they were so terrible that they could not be told. Fourthly, we repudiated having any other interest in Egypt than the gratification of a passion for statistics, and thus compelled the Viceroy to repudiate his obligations and force a composition on his creditors. But Mr. Lowe did not represent even the whole of the Opposition, for Mr. Monk got up and said that he and other Liberal members supported the Government on that question, and eventually the Bill passed through Committee.

M. Villet, whose report on the state of Egyptian finance has just been published, has a formed a very favourable conclusion as to the prospects of the creditors of the Khedive. His report shows an increase in the revenue from the Customs, the land tax, the railway, &c., and illustrates the rapid development that works of irrigation carried out by means of loans have brought about in the agriculture of the country, which has increased about 20 per cent. in this last ten years. As regards commerce, the exportation alone has quadrupled in twelve years; the railways, which produced in 1873 £750,000, produce already £1,000,000. In fine, the ordinary resources of the Egyptian Government, which were, in 1865, only £5,000,000, have risen now to £9,000,000, while the total resources contained in the Budget of 1876 will attain the sum of £10,954,000. The expenditure in the same Budget is £9,986,000. It is to be hoped, for the sake of His Highness's creditors, that this report is not too flattering. Of one fact there can be little doubt, that Egypt is a rich and fertile country, and that its financial embarrassments ought to be only temporary. It will be the fault of its Government if it does not soon recover from them.

The new Radical representative for Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has broken silence, and his maiden speech in the House was, perhaps somewhat to the disappointment of the Conservatives, neither violent nor particularly dogmatic. As might have been expected, seeing he is Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, his first speech was on the education question. Speaking of a proposal to direct the boards of guardians to pay the school fees of children of indigent parents, under circumstances which would lead secularists or sectarians to refuse them, Mr. Chamberlain warned the House that such a measure would justify a factious opposition, and create an extensive agitation in the country—an agitation which would extend to the elections of the boards of guardians. His speech was well received, but it did not create any sensation. Indeed, there was no straining after effect. Whatever his faults, Mr. Chamberlain is no vulgar bidder for popularity.

On the 7th ult., Mr. Anderson and other members, friends of the Christians in Turkey, drew attention to the reported atrocities committed in Bulgaria by the Turkish irregular troops. On behalf of the Government Mr. Bourke replied that steps had been taken to ascertain the real facts. Since then the Blue Book containing the correspondence between the British Ambassador and other diplomatic functionaries in Turkey with the Home Government respecting the atrocities committed by Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria has been published. From these communications it would appear that deplorable outrages have been perpetrated, though probably considerably exaggerated in extent by the Christians. The promise made by the Government, however, to appoint a Consul at Philippopolis, in Bulgaria, has been received with much satisfaction as an indication that the British Ministers are waking up to a sense of their responsibility for the conduct of the Turkish Government in that part of its dominions.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th ult. Lord George Hamilton stated the particulars of the Indian Budget, showing that last year there was a surplus of more than a million and a half sterling, but subject to a larger expenditure for public works. Referring to the depreciation of silver, which injuriously affected the finances, Lord G. Hamilton regarded it as the effect of panic, which would not endure. Mr. Fawcett took a contrary view, and recommended strict economy. The discussion was continued for several hours, and ultimately the usual resolutions were agreed to. Mr. Fawcett drew a very dismal picture of the prospects of India, and stated broadly that the debt of the Indian Government goes on increasing at the rate of £3,000,000 a year. It is to be hoped that his gloomy vaticinations will not be realised.

SOCIAL.

The now celebrated Bravo case, or Balham Mystery, as the sensation-mongers most delight to term it, has at last been concluded. On the 11th ult. the Coroner summed up, and the jury, after some consideration, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased, Charles Bravo, died from the mortal effects of tartar emetic; but how such tartar emetic was administered or taken there is no evidence to show." That he died from the effects of poison has long been patent, but the mystery surrounding the case remains almost as profound as ever. During the twenty-three days of this extraordinary inquiry the public have it is stated manifested unabated interest in the proceedings. One painful disclosure was made which has cast a sad slur on the fair fame of an eminent physician who has long been one of the lights of that picturesque watering place, Malvern.

The *Thunderer* explosion again occupied the attention of the jury on the 8th ult., at Haslar Hospital. Oliver Greenfield, stoker, having died since the last adjournment, the list of deaths has been increased to forty-four. The coroner said the assessor, Mr. Fletcher, had called upon him and informed him that the scientific examination was being carried out very minutely and so far very satisfactorily, but they had not yet arrived at such a conclusion that they could consider that their investigation was anything like completed, and he had requested that he (the coroner) would grant the scientific staff another week. The coroner said he had received many pamphlets and opinions as to the cause of the explosion, but as at the present time the scientific gentlemen engaged in examining the matter were only partially enlightened, he could not understand how these extracts and observations originated. The Plymouth papers especially appeared to know all about it, but they were wiser than the scientific men. One gentleman had sent him seventeen pamphlets to give to the jury, and he would do so as soon as their verdict had been returned. It was very ill-advised, and he hoped such a practice would be discontinued. The inquiry was again adjourned.

A terrible railway accident occurred on the night of the 7th ult. on the Somerset and Dorset Railway, at Radstock, a station some ten miles from the city of Bath. The line, which is leased by the Midland Railway Company, is a single one, worked by block signals. By some error or misunderstanding, two trains met on the same line of rails, one train with pleasure-seekers returning from the Bath Regatta, the other filled with excursionists from Bournemouth for Bath. The latter was proceeding slowly, when the Bath train, going at a good speed, dashed into it, and a complete wreck was the result. Four carriages on each side of the two engines were literally smashed to atoms. Three of them were so completely telescoped that they were reduced to an unrecognisable mass, and laid in a heap with the guard's van on the top. Wedged between the two was the body of one of the guards of the train. Eleven passengers, besides the guards, were taken out from the *débris* quite dead, and the number of deaths since has brought the list of killed up to fifteen. The number of the injured amount to nearly a hundred.

The following from a home paper is not a very cheering picture of the condition of trade in England:—Considering at once its severity and its duration, the present depression of trade is perhaps as bad as any the country has sustained since 1842. In December, 1874, there was a panic, formidable not so much in a financial as in a commercial aspect, during which goods of every sort, and especially produce, sank to lower prices than had ever been known. At that time it was a very general opinion that the cause of this fall in values was temporary; and as merchants are generally inclined to look only at immediate prospects and obvious influences, speculators thought that things had reached their worst and must be sure to mend. During 1875 many of them acted on the assumption that prices must rise. Those who did so have suffered severely, and a check has been given to speculative purchases which amounts almost to absolute cessation. In every branch of manufacturing industry there is trouble and depression, if not actual distress; in many there is distress unusually severe. Some cotton mills are running short time; the chemical trade, for a long period one of the most profitable in England, is now struggling, not to make profits, but to keep things going without ruinous loss. The productions of coal is greatly diminished. Iron manufacturers have not only since ceased to make profits—have not only sustained heavy loss—but are actually blowing out their furnaces, an extreme measure, which, from the enormous cost of relighting them, is never resorted to except when the continuance of production involves continual losses which can no longer be endured. Of about 160 furnaces in the northern district, one quarter are blown out, and elsewhere several are being damped down with a view to their extinction. Merchants no longer speak of profits, but congratulate themselves if their losses are not such as to endanger their credit. The classes engaged in trade and manufactures have ceased to make incomes; those who live upon the savings of former trade or industry find their incomes reduced to a point which involves the abandonment of luxuries, the lying down of carriages, the dismissal of menservants, and in general a retrenchment which not only effects very seriously their own comfort, but inflicts the severest distress upon those who live by administering to the luxury or comfort of the middle and upper orders of society. Wages have fallen enormously in many of our largest trades.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

A keen contest is at present raging in Germany between Free Trade and Protection, represented chiefly by the two civil bodies, the Handeletag of Berlin and the Centralverband of Leipzig. It may be noted that German Protectionism, as expressed in a recent manifesto of the Centralverband, means hatred of England, and especially of English goods. It is distinctly demanded by this body that German trade should be protected from the invasion of English productions, that Government should suppress the railway tariffs which may seem to favour foreigners, that the Free Trade Bill of 1873 should be repealed, and that a moderate import duty upon raw iron should be re-established; and, finally, that Hamburg and Bremen should cease to be free ports and be incorporated in the Zollverein. The German Protectionists, indeed, profess that their country can cope with England even on a Free Trade basis, but in that case, it may be asked, why should they be so anxious to overturn treaties which give them and us a fair field and no favour?

Intelligence has been received of a sad accident at Havre on the 4th ultimo, at about ten o'clock a.m., as the steamer *Eclair* was about to leave the quay, loaded with passengers for Trouville, the tow-rope which held the vessel snapped, owing to the rolling of the steamer, and the bridge over which the passengers were passing gave a sudden lurch and capsized, precipitating into the water the Right Rev. W. J. Trower, late Bishop of Gibraltar, M

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A SOLDIER.

A few months ago an English Radical agitator having talked about the income of the Prince of Wales as a soldier being between £4,000 and £5,000 a year, and calmly asserted that he received a high rate of pay as Field Marshal, while lately an attempt has been made to create political capital by accusing the King of Hanover and his son of being sinecurists, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"The Prince of Wales is Colonel of the 10th Hussars and Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, besides being Field-Marshal, yet all the pay he receives is £1,000 a year as Colonel of the 10th Hussars. He does not receive one farthing as Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade or Field-Marshal. If from the £1,000 a year which he does draw be deducted the cost of his different uniforms, and his subscriptions for various military purposes, it will be found that he is but poorly remunerated for his connection with the army. It is almost unnecessary to remark that his office of Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen is purely honorary. Similarly, the Duke of Cambridge is on the same footing as regards pay with any other officer. He receives £2,200 a year as Colonel of Grenadier Guards, and £4,432 as Commander-in-Chief, but not a farthing as Colonel of the Artillery and Engineers and Colonel-in-Chief of the 17th Lancers and the 60th Rifles. Considering his services, his great responsibility, and the amount of his work as Commander-in-Chief, it can hardly be said that a military income of less than £7,000 a year is excessive. His expenses, moreover, in connection with the army are necessarily large and these are swollen by his charitable disposition. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that many an officer's widow and orphan, many an old soldier, is secretly assisted by his Royal Highness out of his private purse. In short, the money he earns as a soldier he spends like a prince. As for the Dukes of Connaught and Edinburgh they are simply paid respectively as a Major of Cavalry and a Post-Captain, and lose rather than gain from their connection with the Army and Navy. Prince Christian gets nothing at all. The King of Hanover and his son, lately appointed, the ones a General and the other a Colonel, are it, must be remembered, English princes, and have therefore a prescriptive right to commissions in the English Army. Not one farthing of pay, however, do they draw, and the only advantage which their rank confers upon them is the privilege of wearing the British uniform. The fact is that the country and the Army gain far more than do the members of the Royal Family from the bestowal of military or naval rank on the latter. They give a *prestige*, and social status to the Services, and in return they receive a mere honorarium, the Duke of Cambridge, of course, being excepted; and for the substantial but not extravagant remuneration which he obtains no apology is required.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

WEDNESDAY, 20th September.

The market for Bengal drug is firm, with sales of Patna to-day at from $570 to $572½, and of Benares at $540.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	3/9½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/9½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/10½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	3/10½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/11
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight	2 15
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight	235
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	76½

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—13 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$590 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,475 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 15 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$195 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$520 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$149 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—20 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 65 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£106.

SALES ON SEPTEMBER 20TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Fungus—10 bags, at $29.50, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Animal Tallow—15 piccls, at $3.50, by Kwong Foong Wo to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas—3,000 piccls, at $1.74, by Kwong Mow Tai to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—5 cases, at $56.00, by Tung Chong to travelling trader.

Pointo Flour—50 bags, at $2.45, by Tai Foong Shun to travelling trader.

White Sugar—140 bags, at $5.95, by Tai Foong Shun to local trader.

Vermicelli—200 bags, at $9.00, by Tai Foong Shun to travelling trader.

California Dried Shrimps—20 bags, at $12.70, by Choy Chong Loong to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—30 bags, at $8.50, by Kwong Sang Tai to travelling trader.

Lotus Nuts—10 tubs, at $20.50, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers—10 bags, at $8.30, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.

Fungus—20 bags, $29.50, by Fook Hing Wo to travelling trader.

White Wax—3 pieces, at $55.00, by Yee Shun to travelling trader.

American Flour—500 bags (50lbs.), at $1.25, by Kwong Wah Yuen to local trader.

California Shrimps—20 bags, at $12.60, by Kwong Sang Tai to travelling trader.

Shellfish—20 bags, at $12.30, by Kwong Sang Tai to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER AND CO.'S REGISTER.)

SEPTEMBER 20TH.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.118
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.065
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.042
Thermometer—9 A.M.	80
Thermometer—1 P.M.	81½
Thermometer—4 P.M.	81
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	76
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	76½
Thermometer—Maximum	82
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	76

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

SEPTEMBER 20TH.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG.		AMOY.		SHANGHAI.		NAGASAKI.	
	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.05	30.10	30.03	30.11	—	—	—	—
Thermometer attached	78.5	80.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direction of Wind	E	E	ENE	NE	—	—	—	—
Force	6	5	5	3	—	—	—	—
Dry Thermometer	77.0	79.0	88.0	81.0	—	—	—	—
Wet Thermometer	74.0	74.0	76.0	75.0	—	—	—	—
Weather	o.c.m	b.c.	b.	b.	—	—	—	—
Hours' Rain	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—Calm, 1 to 5 light breeze, 6 to 8 moderate, 9 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 9 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky, C. Cloudy, D. Drizzly, F. Fog, G. Foggy, H. Hail, L. Lightening, M. Misty, O. Overcast, P. Passing showers, Q. Squally, R. Rainy, S. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Dull, threatening, V. Visibility, W. Storm, Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens, and hundreds.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1358 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 20th August, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MacG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.

y 931 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Hesperia (str.)	Johannsen		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Clachnacuddin	McDonald	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ruth	Minto	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Queensberry	Thos. Herring	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Peep o'Day	Kettle	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Antipodes	Barnes	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Ocean Chief	Cook	Whampoa	Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lucia	Crowley	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Wm. van Name		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hoogly	W. Frost	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Belgic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	On 2nd prox., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	China (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 16th prox., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Alice Buck	J. Herriman	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY, *viâ* ADELAIDE	Echo		Hongkong	B. Davies	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Kashgar (str.)	Baker	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Ava (str.)	Hernandez		Messageries Maritimes	On 30th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Theaud		A. MacG. Heaton	On 26th inst., at noon.
TIENTSIN	Rowena	Bowden	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Yangtsze (str.)	E. Schultze	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
Do.	Deccan (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Nestor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 22nd inst.
AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI	Haikoong (str.)	Abbott	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Punchard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 23rd inst.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

FIRST DELIVERY OF AUTUMN GOODS.

RICH BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS, from the BEST FRENCH MAKERS, guaranteed to wear well.

PLAIN AND FANCY JAPANESE SILKS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

PLAIN AND FIGURED "MATALASSE CLOTH," make an ELEGANT DRESS and wear well.

THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE "DAMASSETTE CLOTH;" This MATCHLESS MATERIAL is REVERSIBLE, and makes the COSTUME "PERFECTION."

"REVERSIBLE-SERGES;" These are well classed, "Hard Wearing."

"WOOLLEN SCROLLS," Universally Admired.

THE FAVOURITE FABRIC "DRAP DE FRANCE CACHEMIRE."

BLACK AND COLOURED SILK VELVET AND VELVETEENS.

FASHIONABLE SILK AND CLOTH MANTLES AND JACKETS.

SEALSKIN JACKETS.

WOOL SHAWLS, EMBROIDERED CASHMERE FICHUS.

THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS from Paris.

UNTRIMMED STRAW AND FELT HATS AND BONNETS.

NEW RIBBONS, all Widths and Colours.

SASH RIBBONS AND SASHES.

FEATHERS, FEATHER TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, AND ORNAMENTS, for Hats and Bonnets.

NEW KID GLOVES.

NEW HOSIERY.

HORROCKS' LONG CLOTHS.

WHITE AND COLOURED FLANNELS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our DRESSMAKER is PERFECT in FITTING.

Our MILLINER FASHIONABLE in STYLE.

SAYLE AND CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 941 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

FOR SALE.

SCHIEDAM GIN, in Stone Jars. AVH GIN, in White Glass Bottles. Wolfe's Schiedam, Schnapp's Champagne, Beer, and Lager-Beer. Hostetter's, Pomeranian, Cocktail, and Boonekamp Bitters. Sour Kraut, in Jars. Powdered Chocolate, in Bottles.

SMALL KEGS PRIME HAMBURG SALT PORK, BEEF, and COD FISH.

J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Dhalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 800,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

NEW BOOKS: WORKS of REFERENCE, NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS.

PRESENTATION BOOKS, and MUSIC BOOKS.

DAWSON'S LONDON-MADE BOOTS and VIENNA BOOTS, large assortment.

DINNER SERVICES, in great variety.

DESSERT SERVICES and BREAKFAST SERVICES.

Fine CUT GLASSWARE, in many designs: GASELIERS, Table LAMPS, Ship's Side LAMPS, Mast-head LAMPS, Cabin Suspension LAMPS, and Bulkhead CANDLESTICKS.

STATIONERY, De la Rue's, Waterlow's, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, of all descriptions.

Bass's ALE, in Quarts and Pints, by Cameron and Sandeman. Guinness's STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, by E. Burke. Bass's ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins. Kinahan's LL WHISKY, Bourbon WHISKY, Glenlivet WHISKY.

CHAMPAGNE, Krug's First Quality, Pints and Quarts. Sparkling MOSELLE, in Pints and Quarts. Still HOCKS, different Brands.

After Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.

White's White Seal and other SHERRIES.

Fine OLD PORT. Very Choice OLD BRANDY, bottled here in 1862.

Crosse & Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES. CONDIMENTS and DELICACIES of every kind. Prime Quality American BEEF, in Casks 200 lbs. and 100 lbs. Prime Quality American PORK, in Casks 200 lbs., 100 lbs., and 25 lbs. Finest quality French BUTTER, in 1lb. bottles. California Family STORES, all descriptions.

Muntz's Yellow METAL SHEATHING, assorted sizes. Brown SHEATHING FELT and BOILER FELT. Hubbuck's Assorted PAINTS and OIL. Crane's Lubricating OIL. Peacock's Composition PAINT. TALLOW. White Brothers' PORTLAND CEMENT. FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY.

T. and D. Henry's CANVAS, Nos. 1 to 5.

Best Russian ROPE, all sizes.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

978 Hongkong, 26th June, 1876.

FOR SALE.

H. PIPER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE:—

CARTE BLANCHE, CARTE BLANCHE SEC, and CARTE DORÉE, in Cases of 2 dozen pints and 1 dozen quarts.

Apply to L. L. BUSH,
Praya Central.

1458 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU BELAIR.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
$9.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.....per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

FOR SALE,

1 Deep-well PUMP, 2½ in., with ROTARY ENGINE, on plank.
1 36-foot length ¾ Iron Well ROD, complete.
10 36-foot lengths 1½ in. LEAD PIPE.
1 COPPER STRAINER.
1 2½ in. Strong IRON JOINT.

The whole packed and ready for shipment.

Apply to the SECRETARY of the AMOY CLUB.

tf 1327 Amoy, 14th August, 1876.

FOR SALE.

GRAND PIANO, PIANINOS, HARMONIUMS.

System—Kapp's Patent.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Sole Agents.

927 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ADVANCE, Siamese bark, Thomsen.—Chinese.
ANGLO-SAXON, British ship, Harrington.—P. M. S. S. Co.
ALICE BUCK, Am. ship, Steinman.—Messageries Maritimes.
BELGIC, British steamer, Metcalfe.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
CALABAR, Brit. str., Hutchison.—Landstein & Co.
CANTON, Ger. bark, Crantz.—Siemssen & Co.
COLIBRI, German brig, Asmussen.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
DUKE OF ABERCORN, British ship, Dalrymple.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, Brit. ship, Grierson.—Borneo Company.
ELLEN RICKMERS, German bark, Weydemann.—Melchers & Co.
FONTENAYE, British ship, Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FORMOSA, Brit. sch., Schweer.—Melchers & Co.
GLOUCESTER, British bark, Vincent.—Rozario & Co.
HANSA, British bark, Deecken.—Wieler & Co.
HOOGLY, Am. ship, Frost.—Tudor Company.
JAMES WILSON, British bark, Fridenaux.—Carlowitz & Co.
JYLLAND, Danish Brig, Laub.—E. Schellhass & Co.
KRONPRINDSESSEN, Danish bark, Hansen.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
NORDEN, Danish steamer, Jensen.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
PERNAMBUCO, British str., Hyde.—Melchers & Co.
RUTH, British bark, Minto.—Carlowitz & Co.
SILVER EAGLE, Brit. ship, Bishard.—Gilman & Co.
THALES, British str., Coles.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
TAUNTON, Brit. ship, Clark.—Siemssen & Co.
THREE BROTHERS, British bark, Kohleko.—Yuen Tye Hong.
VARUNA, German bark, Saalau.—Wieler & Co.
YOUNG SEAM, Siamese Ship, Benedictsen.—Kien Tye Loong.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

1486 Hongkong, 16th September, 1876.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE German Steamship

"HESPERIA,"

Johannsen, Master, will be despatched as above at about the end of this month.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents Steamship Hesperia.

1479 Hongkong, 15th September, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUNDA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Deccan* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

1482 Hongkong, 15th September, 1876.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"DECCAN"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

1483 Hongkong, 15th September, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark
"PEEP O'DAY,"

Kettle, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1490 Hongkong, 18th September, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. L. I. American Ship
"HOOGLY,"

W. Frost, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1452 Hongkong, 11th September, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Clipper Bark
"QUEENSBERRY,"

Thos. Hening, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1442 Hongkong, 8th September, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship
"ALICE BUCK,"

J. Herriman, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1392 Hongkong, 30th August, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British 3-m. Schooner
"CLACHNACUDDIN,"

McDonald, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1381 Hongkong, 29th August, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 16 years, British Clipper Bark
"LUCIA,"

Crowley, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1382 Hongkong, 29th August, 1876.

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A1 British Bark
"ANTIPODES,"

Barnes, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

1292 Hongkong, 14th August, 1876.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE A1 British Bark
"ROWENA,"

Bowden, Commander, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co.

tf 1463 Hongkong, 12th September, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark
"WM. VAN NAME"

will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and be despatched on or before the 1st October.

For Freight, at low rates, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

1429 Hongkong, 6th September, 1876.

FOR SYDNEY, *viâ* ADELAIDE.

THE A1 British Barque
"ECHO"

will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

B. DAVIES,
2, Queen's Road.

1231 Hongkong, 4th August, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark
"OCEAN CHIEF,"

Captain Cook, will load here and at Whampoa for New York.

For Freight, apply to

HEARD & Co.

1315 Hongkong, 17th August, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Barque
"RUTH,"

Minto, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

A. MacG. HEATON;
or,
DEACON & Co., Canton.

1438 Hongkong, 7th September, 1876.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TI-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, March, 1876.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KASHGAR*," Captain BAKER, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 29th September, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd October, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 1st proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CHINA*, will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 16th October, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America; and to New York and Europe, *viâ* OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, *viâ* the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 15th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

G. B EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 15th, 1876.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further

Extracts.

TO THE SERBIANS.

I.

Sons of a race long in a tyrant's power,
Arise! and think—your father's once were free.
Arise! and swear that, so you, too, shall be!
In Slavery's dungeon, oh, no longer cower!
But spring into the light which every hour
Shines brighter on the world! Behold, and see
The nations wishing your fraternity
High o'er the clouds which once on them did lower.
Bend, then, no more! for Tyranny's chains and hate
Should ever be—shall ever be, defied!
Recorded by no dire-inscribing slate
Freedom is sworn; the oath is echoed wide—
Sworn by the good, and they are all the great!
By Heaven and the Mightiest ratified!

II.

To arms! and leave a restless peace behind!
To arms! The foe is up—oh, sleep no more!
Let your swords gleam, your answering cannon roar
Defiant music to the carrying wind,
So it may tell to listening mankind
That some have found their suffering too sore;
That they have dared to say it must be o'er,
The cloth of devilry for ever resigned,
To strike the opposing threats for ever down
Which start your souls with horrible alarms,
To set upon your lives the glorious crown
Of liberty, to know the thousand charms
Of hope, no longer shadowed by the frown
Of jealousy. Hark! and obey!—To arms!

THE AUTHOR OF "MARGE," "EVELINE," &c.

BOY SOLDIERS.

The suicidal practice of sending very young and immature men—boys, in fact—to fill the ranks of our troops in India cannot be too forcibly condemned, or too often brought under the notice of the home authorities. Another illustration of the grievous manner in which this class of soldiers break down under climatic influence is now presented by the 2d battalion of the 25th Regiment, stationed at Fyzabad. The battalion arrived from England last November, and ever since its arrival at Fyzabad, usually regarded as a most healthy place, it has suffered severely. First there were several cases of cholera, then enteric fever showed itself, and deaths from heat apoplexy were not uncommon. At the latest date there were nearly a hundred men in hospital, most of them suffering from fever. "It was remarked on the regiment landing," says an Indian contemporary," what a number of boys were to be seen in the ranks, and this is no doubt a cause of much of the sickness. A few years ago the authorities ruled that no man under 20 was to be allowed to embark for India, but these rules have become so altered or modified that now practically there is no limit of age. So long as government persists in sending out mere boys as soldiers so long will the hospitals be crowded with sick."—*Lancet.*

THE QUALITY OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

A seaman constantly employed in a jury-rigged steamer, after a certain interval, must necessarily lose his skill in the handling of canvas. But there is no reason to suppose that seamen, if they were constantly employed in sailing ships, and were selected with the same care, and were paid the same wages, as the men employed in steamers, would be inferior to the mariners of former times. To take an illustration familiar to the present writer, let comparison be made between the skill and seamanship of the crews of our large and increasing pleasure-fleet, and the performances of years gone by. The handsome racing-schooners which now crowd the anchorage of every favourite resort of our yachtsmen are the creation of recent years. By the science of our shipbuilders and sail-makers, acting under the direction of a few clever yachtsmen, and by the admirable seamanship of numerous fishermen whom they employ, the sailing powers of schooners have made a rapid a remarkable advance. Formerly it was a rare, not it is a common, achievement for a schooner to compete with success against a cutter. Year by year large yachts are being built, with spars more pouderous, and with greater area of canvas. No difficulty whatever is experienced in finding competent masters and fine crews for these vessels. It may be presumed from these facts, that in the more important department of the mercantile marine, a seaman placed in the same position as his predecessors is not inferior either in discipline or in skill.—*Contemporary Review.*

JEREMY TAYLOR'S FATHER.

In Cambridge, in the August of 1613, there lived a barber named Taylor. The barber of that day differed widely from his modern representative. He not only shaved, but dressed wounds, drew teeth, and practised bleeding, was, in short, both barber and surgeon. Before the Reformation the clergy had stigmatised his calling as so brutal and degrading that they refused him their benediction, in obedience to the edict of Pope Honorius III. But it was becoming far more respectable in the year we have mentioned. In ancient days, when the priest, who afterwards anathematised play-actors, were dramatic authors, players, and managers, they also monopolised the arts of healing. But after the Pope had prohibited them from undertaking all operations which involved the shedding of blood, the functions of which they had before been proud and boastful were given over to uneducated hirelings acting under their instructions, the barber who had tonsurated the clerical skulls. And when these skillful barbers became an independent fraternity as surgeons, the priests, affecting to abhor their doings, denounced them as cruel, sanguinary, and brutalising, and pronounced surgeons and barbers irrevocably damned, in language as strong as that now used by those who shrink in disgust from vivisection. In process of time the barber-surgeons had become divided into two classes—those who, like the barbers of the old religious houses, were ignorant and uneducated, forming one; and others, who were specially trained and educated men, constituting the other. Taylor, the barber-surgeon of Cambridge, was amongst the latter.—*Builder.*

THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

Presently an individual, evidently high in office, introduced himself as aid-de-camp of the Prince. He told us that apartments had been prepared for us in the old palace, where we were to be the guests of royalty. "If you wait a moment here," he added, "you will see his Highness pass." We did so, and were rewarded by as romantic a sight as this mediæval romance. The Prince and all his "Perisnikes," or body-guard, were in their beautiful national dress; the Prince being distinguished from his retainers by a light blue mantle thrown over his shoulders. All of them—and they numbered a hundred—were splendid-looking fellows, but none of them surpassed their chief. He was a man of about thirty-five, six feet four in height, and acknowledged as the strongest and most muscular person in his dominions, which is saying a great deal. His face was open and frank, and usually wore a very sweet smile, which conferred on it a look of singular gentleness. "E bello, il nostro principe?—eh?" said our guide, in broken Italian, and we certainly agreed with him. Close to our quarters, and overshadowing the public fountain, stands the "Tree of Justice," for Montenegro is a happy country that knows neither parliament nor law-court, and where the people address all their appeals and grievances to the ear of the Prince himself, who sits underneath the tree, and either decides between the disputants or refers them to the Montenegrin Code of Laws. During fine and open weather, people come from all the country round to consult their Prince, his decision on any point, we were told, never being disputed. Capital punishment, in the form of shooting, is inflicted for murder. It was instituted by Danilo, to put an end to the *vendette* which existed, and which were transmitted from father to son and from family to family.—*Cornhill.*

THE EFFECT OF MARRIAGE.

Marriage, if comfortable, is not at all heroic. It certainly narrows and damps the spirits of generous men. In marriage, man becomes slack and selfish, and undergoes a fatty degeneration of his moral being. It is not only when Lydgate misallies himself with Rosamond Vincy, but when Ladislaw marries above him with Dorothea, that this may be exemplified. The air of the fireside withers out all the fine wildings of the husband's heart. He is so comfortable and happy that he begins to prefer comfort and happiness to everything else on earth, his wife included. Yesterday he would have shared his last shilling; to-day "his first duty is to his family," and is fulfilled in large measure by lying down vintages and husbanding the health of an invalidish parent. Twenty years ago this man was equally capable of crime or heroism; and now he is fit for neither. His soul is asleep, and you may speak without constraint; you will not awake him. It is not for nothing that Don Quixote was a bachelor and Marcus Aurelius married ill. For women, there is less of this danger. Marriage is of so much use to a woman, opens out to her so much more of life, and puts her in the way of so much more freedom and usefulness, that, whether she marry ill or well she can hardly miss some benefit. It is true, however, that some of the merriest and most genuine of women are old maids; and that those old maids, and wives who are unhappily married, have often most of the true motherly touch. And this would seem to show, even for women, some narrowing influence in comfortable married life. But the rule is none the less certain: if you wish the pick of men and women, take a good bachelor and a good wife.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

HAPPY ACCIDENTS.

It is pleasant to read of the manner in which shrewd minds have turned an accidental observation to practical advantage. Galileo, being one day in the cathedral at Pisa, watched the oscillations of a lamp suspended from the roof. He observed that the swings or vibrations were all performed in equal times, whether the arc of swing were great or small—whether the lamp had only just begun to oscillate, or had nearly finished. Following up the observation when he returned home, he made temporary pendulums of various lengths, any kind of heavy weight suspended by a string; and he found that the time of oscillation for each pendulum bore a definite ratio to the length of string. Armed with this twofold knowledge, he virtually gave birth to the application of the pendulum as a regulator of clocks—an invention to which the precision of modern astronomy owes so much. The reflecting apparatus for lighthouses arose out of a wager, if the facts are correctly recorded. Somewhat more than a century ago, among the members of a small scientific society in Liverpool, one offered to wager that he would read the small print of a newspaper by the light of a farthing candle placed ten yards or thirty feet distant. The wager being accepted, he coated the inside of a wooden board with pieces of looking-glass, forming a rough substitute for a concave mirror; placing a small lighted candle in front of this mirror, the rays of light were reflected, and converged to a focus ten yards on the other side of the candle, and the light at that focus was sufficient to enable the experimenter to read a newspaper. Of course the distance of the candle from the mirror was made dependent on the curvature of the mirror itself. An observant practical man, dockmaster of Liverpool, was present. The idea flashed upon him, that if the light of a farthing candle could in this way be thrown out to a distance, the light of a large lamp could similarly be projected to a mile or miles away. The idea grew into form and resulted in the invention of the reflecting lighthouse, or rather the reflecting apparatus for lighthouses.—*Chambers' Journal.*

REMINISCENCES OF THE NAPOLEONIC WARS.

The French established a camp in Unter den Linden, using the enclosing barriers as fortifications, and at each street which crossed the avenue they placed cannons or howitzers to the right and the left, so as to sweep down the streets. At night the troops bivouacked by a watch-fire. The bye-streets, however, were not guarded, and if a surprise had been contemplated might have been dauderous. This state of things continued till the French withdrew on the 4th of March. On their way out of the town they were jeered at by the Cossacks. In the middle of the day a detachment of Russians entered Berlin. It was part of the Wittgenstein corps, but the appearance of the men was so weak that one wondered why the Viceroy of Italy should have retired before them. A few regiments of Russian infantry were stationed in the Lusgarten—little men of weak miserable stature, and stupid, brutish appearance—"food for powder" as Falstaff would have said. They devoured ravenously the onions we had brought them. At one end of the ranks they were singing a monotonous song in a minor key, with a wonderful disregard of tune, and at the other end a rascal was being thrashed. These soldiers presented a great contrast to the French army. All round the castle yard the Cossacks lay stretched full length against the walls, picking vermin off each other in the most unconcerned manner. Six of these delightful specimens of humanity were quartered in the house in which I lodged. The landlord happened to have an empty room in the yard, so I and the other lodgers in the house agreed to place our unwelcome guests all together there, and share the supervision of them. They made themselves very jolly, having asked for and obtained a large supply of brandy, but in a little while the whole room was swimming, and one could not go into it for disgust. The battle of Gross Görschen was fought on the 2nd of May, and ended unfavourably for us. On the 12th the public officials and many of the richer inhabitants left Berlin. The aspect of the war was hopeless. I continued to have foreign soldiers billeted on me. Once I had a Russian foot-soldier, a great strong fellow. He came in the evening, and remained the whole of the following day. He could not speak a word of German, but he was friendly and good-natured. He took the water-bucket out of the charwoman's hands, fetched the water himself, and carried it three stories high; chopped the wood and light the fire; ran off to the mangle to mangle his linen; played with our little Mathilda, whom he had taken a great fancy to and danced her on his knees; so that my wife said we had never before had such a good, well-disposed man quartered on us. He had informed us that he should have to march off the next morning, and my wife had intended giving him a good breakfast to take with him. When, however, she got up at an early hour, she founded that he was already gone. She was very much surprised, and said to me, "Only think of the considerateness of this man; in order not to disturb us in our sleep, he has gone off without his breakfast. This is certainly a rare case." But when the charwoman come to clean my boots, she found that a new pair of boots which the shoemaker had brought the day before, and which had been placed in the sitting-room had vanished. It was well-known that the lower orders in Russia did not think it wrong to commit small thefts like this, but our friend had judged it best to go off without taking leave, as he probably knew from experience that the Germans did not share these communistic ideas.—*The Self-Made Man; Autobiography of Karl Friedrich von Klöden.*

A MARTYR OF THE ALPS.

Barthelemy Hector was a bookseller of Poictiers. A man of warm, but well-tempered zeal, he travelled as far as the Vallevs, diffusing that knowledge that maketh wise unto salvation. In the assemblage of white peaks that look down on the Pra del Torr is one named La Véchera, so called because the cows love the rich grass that clothes its sides in summer-time. Barthelemy Hector would take his seat on the slopes of the mountain, and gathering the herdsmen and agriculturists of the Pra round him, would induce them to buy his books, by reading passages to them. Portions of the Scriptures also would he recite to the grandames and maidens as they watched their goats or plied the distaff. His steps were tracked by the inquisitor, even amid these wild solitudes. He was dragged to Turin, to answer for the crime of selling Geneveso books. His defence before his judges showed an admirable courage and wisdom. "You have been caught in the act," said his judge, "of selling books that contain heresy. What say you?" "If the Bible is heresy to you it is truth to me," replied the prisoner. "But you use the Bible to deter men from going to mass," urged the judge. "If the Bible deters men from going to mass," responded Barthelemy, "it is a proof that God disapproves of it, and that the mass is idolatry." The judge, deeming it expedient to make short shrift with such a heretic, exclaimed, "Retract." "I have spoken only truth," said the bookseller, "can I change truth as I would a garment?" His judges kept him some months in prison, in the hope that his recantation would save them the necessity of burning him. This unwillingness to have resort to the last penalty was owing to no feeling of pity for the prisoner, but entirely to the conviction that these repeated executions were endangering the cause of their Church. "The smoke of these martyr-piles," as was said with reference to the death of Patrick Hamilton, "was infecting those on whom it blew." But the constancy of Barthelemy compelled his persecutors to disregard these prudential considerations. At last, despairing of his abjuration, they brought him forth and consigned him to the flames. His behaviour at the stake "drew rivers of tears," says Leger, "from the eyes of many in the Popish crowd around his stake, while others vented reproaches and invectives against the cruelty of the monks and the inquisitors."—*Cassell's History of Protestantism.*

THE DECAY OF BEEF-EATING IN ENGLAND.

For the striving, hard-pushed industrious, class, the great Meat Question has assumed a serious aspect. It is impossible to follow the rise in the price of meat since the upward tendency set in without a fear that we have not yet reached the highest figure. We are paying a penny an ounce for some of our meat at present, and must continue to sigh in vain for the flesh-pots of a cheaper England unless some economic revolution, which has yet thrown no shadow before it, should befal. There has been a good deal of excellent theory wasted on the problem of lowering the market, but as far as attempts have hitherto taken a practical shape the result has been far from encouraging. Enterprising speculators, aware of the golden harvest for the man who knew how to gather it, tried what could be made of the countless herds of South America. A few shiploads were landed, but it was speedily apparent that Brazil or Buenos Ayres were not likely to stay the hungry edge of our appetite. It was sought to utilise the sheep folds of Australia, but this also turned out a case literally of great cry and little wool, for the mutton came in no more quantity than the beef. Fresh meat has become a sacculent tradition with many who were able to use it constantly a few years ago. Even the classes earning good wages are affected. Notwithstanding increase of income, they have been obliged to come down from tid-bits and nice cuts to shreds and scraps. Poor respectability is in a specially sad strait, for it takes a substantial salary to provide a sufficiency of animal food; and it is a social superstition, as well as a carnal desire, that there should be meat for the table at least once a day. This universal plenty can only come now, when every welded Briton within the seas has at least two hundred a-year, or some distinct cornucopia pours store of "horned and fleecy kind" upon us, or when we are transformed into a Land of Cockaigne, where mince-pies will grow on the trees, and roast pigs, with knives and forks stuck in the crackling, will invite the traveller to itinerant banquets. One of our Generals is reported to have said he owed his victories to beef, and we should think bravery is as much indebted to that support as beauty is declared to be. Great eaters are great workers, says the saw. But our taste is costing us dear just now. What might be saved were our people to get up a gastronomical rebellion against the meat-vendors, as they tried but in vain to promote a national revolt against the coalowners, would amount to a round sum. The question is, would it be better laid out? Unfortunately, we have no knack of saving in the matter of food. Where the German will eke out his flesh meat with perpetual sausage, or the Frenchman will supplement it with the horse, his relative the ass, or, failing these quadrupeds, the "harmless necessary cat," the dog, or the nimble frog, the Briton has but one trick, and that is the poor device of paying through the nose for a greater or lesser quantity of beef, mutton, or other provision of the legitimate sort. But, as for hippophagy, there is reason with those who submit that a meal of sound, tender, and properly-cooked horseflesh is far preferable to much of the meat sold to the populace, who, despite the vigilance of sanitary officials, are often put off with a diseased, and still more often with a low-quality article. An announcement has appeared which is calculated to flush the heart of every paterfamilias with a small salary and a full quiver, and to smooth the careful wrinkles on the brow of his bothered helpmeet. We see it stated that quite a sensation was caused a day or two ago in the Metropolitan Meat Market, Smithfield, by the arrival of 102 Canadian cattle, "splendid animals, in fine condition, and equal in quality to the best English breeds." They are reported to have come from Montreal *viâ* Scotland, and were landed at Thames Haven without the slightest accident, after a voyage of fifteen days, realising, when they were put to sale, 6s. to 6s. 4d., to sink the offal. We sincerely trust that this importation may prove what it is described to be, the prelude to "a very large and regular supply, which will tend to lower the price of that prop of Old England—roast beef." Amen, say we, to that sweet, and we shall add savoury, prayer. It is high time that we who have been suffering so long from a despotism of high prices and who are willing to pay liberally for meat, should be able to have it in plenty at a fair rate. If the Dominion helps us out of our present dilemma she will have done a filial work, and vindicated her blood relationship to her island mother. But it would be rash to augur from a first attempt. We should be glad to see the experiment succeed, and wish it all success; but we doubt whether it could be organised on a sufficiently large scale or fed from an adequate source to influence to an important degree the home market. Prices have been of slow and steady increase with us. The consumer always finds that prices go up with much more facility than they come down, and Canada would take long to abate their figure. Every little helps in a case of necessity, however, and if enterprise began to work with the Canadian resources we might have similar stores developed elsewhere.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 20th September, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.50 a 2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	„	2.75 a 2.80
„ 40 „	„	3.80 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	85.00 a 101.50
„ 32 a 32	„	100.00 a 115.00
„ 38 a 42	„	112.00 a 124.00
„ Bombay	„	70.00 a 75.00
Chintz	per piece	$1.60 a 1.85
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	„	3.65 a 3.80
„ Brocades Do.	„	3.75 a 3.90
„ Damask Do.	„	5.80 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ 14 lbs.	„	2.60 a 2.75
„ 16 lbs.	„	2.85 a 3.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	„	1.50 a 1.65
„ 8 lbs.	„	1.70 a 1.75
„ 8½ lbs.	„	1.95 a 2.40
„ 9 lbs.	„	2.50 a 2.65
„ 10 lbs.	„	2.95 a 3.65
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	„	1.20 a 1.55
„ 24 „ & 32 in. 7 lbs.	„	1.40 a 1.60
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	„	1.85 a 2.10
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ 24 „ & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	„	2.60 a 2.65
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
„ Brown	„	0.62 a 0.65
„ Red	„	0.77 a 0.80
„ Light Red	„	0.77 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	„	2.20 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
„ Figured, 24 „	„	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	„	2.15 a 2.25
„ 3 lbs.	„	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.20 a 0.21
„ Genoine, 22 „	„	0.17 a 0.19
Velveteens, Black	„	0.23 a 0.24
„ Gentian	„	0.28 a 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	1.90 a 2.10
„ 64 a 66 „	„	2.10 a 2.35
„ 68 a 80 „	„	2.65 a 3.20
„ 600 „	„	3.75 a 3.80
„ 7,000 „	„	3.40 a 3.45
„ AA	„	1.70 a 1.75
„ BF	„	6.10 a 6.15
„ MH	„	5.00 a 5.05
„ KI	„	6.10 a 6.20
White Spotted Shirtings	„	2.50 a 2.55
„ Brocades	„	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$3.70 a 3.90
„ 8 lbs.	„	3.00 a 3.05
„ 9 lbs.	„	3.70 a 3.80
„ 10 lbs.	„	4.35 a 4.10
„ 12 lbs.	„	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, 88S.	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
„ 8S.	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ S.	„	18.00 a 18.50
„ EBG	„	19.00 a 19.50
„ AAA.	„	18.00 a 18.50
„ LLL	„	16.00 a 16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
„ Medium	„	1.03 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.10 a 9.20
„ „ Assorted	„	8.80 a 8.90
„ HH Scarlet	„	9.00 a 9.05
„ „ Assorted	„	8.60 a 8.70
„ H Scarlet	„	9.10 a 9.25
„ „ Assorted	„	8.85 a 8.95
Lustres, Figure	„	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	„	14.50 a 15.00
Orleans, Plain	„	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.73 a 0.79

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.90 a 3.10
„ „ Hoop	„	3.50 a 3.55
„ „ Bar	„	2.90 a 2.95
„ „ Wire	„	6.75 a 6.80
Lead	„	7.70 a 7.00
Pigs, W.B.	„	7.50 a 7.80
„ Lead, LB	„	7.50 a 7.60
Quicksilver, English	„	83.50 a —
„ American	„	84.00 a —
Steel, English	per tth	4.00 a 4.10
„ Swedish	„	5.00 a 5.05
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.00 a 28.00
Spelter	„	8.20 a 8.21
Tin, Malacca	per picul	20.50 a 21.50
„ Plates	per box	6.10 a 6.25

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	13.50 a 19.00
Alum, 1st quality	„	1.70 a 1.75
„ 2nd	„	1.50 a 1.65
Bark, Siam	„	0.83 a 1.10
„ Camphor	„	14.50 a 15.00
Beche de Mer	„	30.00 a 65.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	„	9.10 a 9.25
„ „ Yellow	„	44.00 a 28.00
„ „ Hankow, White	„	68.00 a 62.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2,200 a 4,000
„ 2nd „	„	650 a 800
„ 3rd „	„	190 a 250
Bêche-de-mer	„	2.90 a 2.95
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	„	12.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	„	14.80 a 15.00
„ Barocs, clean	„	4,800 a 5,000
„ Refuse	„	2,800 a 3,200
Cardamoms, Superior	„	145.00 a 150.00
„ Inferior	„	35.00 a 38.00
Cloves	„	34.00 a 35.00
Coals, Allnat	per ton	—
„ English steam	„	10.50 a 11.00
„ Sydney	„	8.00 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	„	28.00 a 29.00
„ Rod „	„	34.50 a —
„ Nails	„	33.50 a 38.50
Cotton, Shanghai	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ Bombay	„	13.00 a 15.50
„ Shantung	„	17.00 a 17.50
„ Ningpo	„	18.00 a 18.20
„ Tientsin	„	18.00 a 18.50
„ Tungchow	„	17.50 a 18.00
„ Calcutta	„	13.00 a 15.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	„	5.00 a 5.05
„ Siam	„	4.70 a 4.80
Cow's Hide	„	6.50 a 6.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	„	28.50 a 32.50
„ „ without bones	„	13.00 a 14.50
„ Chaushow	„	33.50 a 24.00
Cutch	„	5.80 a 6.10
Dates, Black	„	4.40 a 4.70
„ Red	„	4.05 a 4.20
Dried Lily Flowers	„	5.20 a 8.30
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 6 pieces	„	250 a 300
„ „ 7 a 8 „	„	300 a 320
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	„	1.25 a 1.30
„ American per barrel of 100 lbs.	„	2.80 a 2.90
„ „ „ of 200 lbs.	„	6.10 a 5.25
Fungus	„	30.60 a 31.00
Flints	„	0.60 a 0.65
Gingseng, American, 1st quality	„	220.00 a 300.00
„ 2nd „	„	160.00 a 210.00
Hides, Ordinary	„	Tls. 11.0.0 a 13.5.0
„ Superior	„	Tls. 21.5.0 a 23.0.0
Hemp, Hankow	„	10.50 a 12.00
„ Siam	„	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	„	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	„	5.50 a 5.60
„ „ 2nd „	„	5.10 a 5.20
Mushrooms	„	47.00 a 56.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	„	10.00 a 13.00
„ „ „ middle	„	7.00 a 7.50
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.70 a 6.00
Peas, White	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Green	„	2.25 a 2.60
„ Black	„	1.75 a 1.80
„ Yellow	„	1.95 a 2.00
„ Green Beans	„	9.00 a 9.10
Pearl Barley	„	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoe Flour	„	Tls. 1.5.0 a 1.7.5
Putchuck	„	12.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	„	2,800 a 3,000
„ „ Mather	„	2,000 a 2,100
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	„	2.45 a 2.50
„ „ 2	„	2.20 a 2.25
„ Siam, white	„	1.45 a 1.55
„ „ mill cleaned	„	1.35 a 1.45
„ Manilla	„	2.35 a 2.40
„ Singapore	„	1.88 a 1.91
„ Saigon	„	1.60 a 1.74
„ Arracan	„	2.10 a 2.15
„ Rangoon	„	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	„	6.00 a 6.20
Seaweed, Green	„	2.30 a 2.70
„ „ Cut	„	4.10 a 4.20
Sesamum, White	„	5.20 a 5.50
„ „ Black	„	3.20 a 3.75
Sharkefin	„	35.00 a 60.00
Shellfish, Japan	„	25.00 a 35.00
„ „ California	„	14.00 a 14.50
Stockfish	„	5.00 a 8.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	4.85 a 5.00
„ „ Banjar	„	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	„	14.00 a 14.50
„ Black	„	8.20 a 8.10
Betel Nut	„	2.85 a 2.90
Sandal Wood, Malabar	„	3.20 a 3.75
„ „ South Sea	„	13.00 a 14.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	„	1.60 a 2.00
„ „ Siam	„	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	„	5.20 a 5.45
„ „ Dark Brown	„	4.70 a 5.00
„ „ West Coast, Dark Brown	„	—
„ „ Manila, Dry White	„	5.45 a 5.60
„ „ Candy	„	8.10 a 8.25
„ „ Foochow	„	8.00 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	„	8.10 a 8.70
Walnuts	„	4.35 a 4.50
Wheat, Tientsin	„	1.65 a 1.70
„ „ California	„	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	„	Tls. 5.0.0.0 a 6.9.5.0
Pen	„	6.3.5.0 a 6.4.0.0
Tea	„	$9.35 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.30 a 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Belgic	Sept. 18	Metcalfe	Brit. str	2652	O. & O. S. S. Co	Yhama, &c.
Calabar	June 19	Hutchison	Brit. str	1283	Landstein & Co	
C. Hook Kiau	Sept. 19	F. Webb	Brit. str	956	Soom Cheong & Co	
Chinkiang	Sept. 10	J. Hogg	Brit. str	780	Siemssen & Co	In Dock
Fame	—		Brit. str	118	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Flying
Fookien	—	Priest	Brit. str	106	Tuck Mee & Co	Tug Flying
Gunga	Sept. 7	Garceau	Fren. str	797	Remedios & Co	
Hailoong	Sept. 20	Abbott	Brit. str	281	D. Lapraik & Co	
Iehang ‡	—	D. Murlin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kashgar	Sept. 20	E. T. Baker	Brit. str	1415	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Kinshan ‡	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Norden	Sept. 20	N. Jensen	Dan. str	778	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Norna	Sept. 16	Walker	Brit. str	306	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Pernambuco	Sept. 18	Wm. Hyde	Brit. str	543	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Quarta	Sept. 14	P. Hayes	Ger. str	731	Wm. Pustan & Co	
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Sunda	Sept. 20	G. Lee	Brit. str	1060	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Thales	June 3	Chas. Coles	Brit. str	820	D. Lapraik & Co	
White Cloud §	—	Moreton	Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yangtsze	Sept. 14	E. Schultze	Brit. str	735	Siemssen & Co	
Yesso	Sept. 20	Punchard	Brit. str	557	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	190	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Advance	Sept. 20	Thomsen	Siam. bk	336	Chinese	
Alex. McNeil	Sept. 12	J. T. Pottes	Amr. sh	1099	Rozario & Co	
Alice Buck	Aug. 9	Herlman	Amr. sh	1425	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
Alphington	Aug. 31	Cunningham	Brit. bk	327	Wieler & Co	Haiphong
Alva	June 21	Ed. A. Souza	Port. sh	630	Brandao & Co	
Anglo-Saxon	Sept. 5	Harrington	Brit. sh	693	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Honolulu
Augusta	Sept. 4	S.A.M. Buck	Ger. bk	284	Siemssen & Co	
Bua Cuao	Aug. 24	Lange	Siam. bk	400	Chinese	Bangkok
Canton	Sept. 9	Crantz	Ger. bk	393	Siemssen & Co	
Canton	Sept. 4	Knudsen	Siam. sh	779	Chinese	
Challenge	Sept. 10	Wm. Sharp	Brit. bk	600	Order	
Charité	Sept. 15	Harris	Fren. bk	255	Chinese	
Chingtoo	Sept. 14	Baikie	Brit. sch	304	Chinese	
Chong Soon	April 30	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch	200	Chinese	Newchwang
Colibri	Sept. 9	Asmussen	Ger. bg	279	Ed. Schellhase & Co	
Denbighshire	Sept. 11	D. Williams	Brit. bk	483	Order	
Dr. Peterman	Aug. 31	D. Siegener	Ger. bk	797	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
D. of Abercorn	Sept. 19	Dalrymple	Brit. sh	1050	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Echo	July 27	Tozer	Brit. bk	369	B. Davies	Sydney
E. Nicholson	Sept. 10	Grierson	Brit. sh	904	Borneo Co	
E. Rickmers	Sept. 13	Weydeman	Ger. bk	307	Melchers & Co	
Eunice	Aug. 15	Vincett	Brit. sch	256	Adamson, Bell & Co	Foochow
Ferdinand	Aug. 13	Westergaard	Ger. bk	400	Melchers & Co	Bangkok
Fontenaye	Sept. 10	Taylor	Brit. sh	635	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Formosa	Sept. 13	Schweer	Brit. sch	232	Melchers & Co	
Gloucester	Aug. 9	Vincent	Brit. bk	526	Rozario & Co	
Hansa	Sept. 13	Deneken	Brit. bk	499	Wieler & Co	
Hoogly	Aug. 8	W. Frost	Amr. sh	1183	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Jessie Isabel	Sept. 16	Mills	Brit. bk	721	Order	
Invererne	Aug. 25	Foreman	Brit. sh	744	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
James Aikin	Aug. 31	Sim	Brit. sh	958	Order	
James Wilson	Aug. 2	Prideaux	Brit. bk	325	Olyphant & Co	Melbourne
J. Sverdrup	Aug. 12	Petersen	Nor. bg	182	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	New York
Jylland	Sept. 9	G. Laub	Brit. bg	267	Ed. Schellhase & Co	
Kate Waters	July 6	Simpson	Brit. bk	580	Rozario & Co	
Kim Young Tye	Sept. 9	Korfced	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Korsor	Sept. 9	Grave	Dan. bk	317	Order	
K'prindsessen	Sept. 15	Hansen	Dan. bk	343	Ed. Schellhase & Co	
Lizzie	Sept. 9	Inokny	Brit.